FBIS
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LLESHI SENDS GREETINGS TO GREEK PRESIDENT

AU081402 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to his excellency Konstandinos Karamanlis:

I send you sincere greetings on your election as president of the Greek Republic and wish you success in fulfilling your high duties. On this occasion we express to the Greek people our best wishes for their happiness and the prosperity of their fatherland. I am convinced that joint efforts will not be lacking in the future, too, for the development of friendly relations between our two peoples and countries.

BRIEFS

WREATHS AT MARTYRS MONUMENT--The AWP and state leaders paid their respect to and laid wreaths at the monument of martyrs in Tirana on 5 May. Comrades Hekuran Isai and Simon Stefani laid a wreath on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, Pilo Peristeri and Shefqet Peci laid a wreath on behalf of the Albanian People's Assembly Presidium, Qirjako Mihali and Petro Dode laid a wreath on behalf of the Council of Ministers and Aleks Buda and Ethem Barhani laid a wreath on behalf of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. Wreaths were also laid on behalf of other mass organizations, diplomatic missions and foreign trade union delegations which attended the May Day celebrations in Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 5 May 80 AU]

LEADERS VISIT MARTYRS FAMILIES--On the occasion of Martyrs' Day, AWP Central Committee Politburo members Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Hekuran Isai, Spiro Koleka, Kadri Hasbiu, Rita Marko and Pali Miska; AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members Simon Stefani, Qirjako Mihali, Pilo Peristeri and Llambi Gegprifti; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary; members of the AWP Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium and the government; district leading party-state cadres; and others visited families of martyrs in Tirana on May 5. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 5 May 80 AU]

ANKARA UNIVERSITY RECTOR'S VISIT--Tirana, May 5 (ATA)--The rector of the University of Ankara, Tahsin Ozguz, who upon the invitation of Tirana University came on a friendly visit to this country, left Albania. Upon his stay in Albania, the rector went to some districts where he visited industrial centers and educational, scientific and cultural institutions. The rector of the University of Ankara was received by the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, and by the president of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania Prof. Aleks Buda. The rector of Tirana University, Prof. Petrit Radovicka gave a dinner in his honour. Present at the dinner was the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania, Metin O. Karaca. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0909 GMT 5 May 80 AU]

NATIONAL AKTIV ON AGRICULTURE--The Ministry of Agriculture recently organized a national aktiv at the 8 November agricultural enterprise in Sukth. The aktiv discussed ways and means to improve the livestock fodder base. Attending were labor team foremen, leaders and specialists of agricultural cooperatives and enterprises, and chiefs of district agricultural sections and agronomists. Also attending were Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy premier, and leading party-government officials of Durres District. Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture, delivered a report on the livestock fodder base and measures to further improve it. Those present exchanged useful experience in that field. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 May 80 AU]

CHEMICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU082013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] An economic and scientific-technical cooperation program between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the chemical industry up to 1990 was signed in Moscow today. The program provides for deliveries of 300 kinds of various Soviet products to Bulgaria while Bulgaria will deliver 50 kinds of various chemical semi-finished products to the Soviet Union. The program was signed by Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, and Leonid Kostandov, Soviet minister of chemical industry. Nikolay Martynov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, has received Georgi Pankov and had a talk with him on the development of the bilateral chemical cooperation, production-sharing and specialization in the chemical industry.

BOZHINOV, KHRISTOV HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS IN BAGHDAD

AU081601 Sofia BTA in English 1454 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, May 8 (BTA)--Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, paid an official visit to Iraq from May 4 to 8 at the invitation of Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Iraq. Mr Bozhinov was accompanied by a delegation including Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister. Mr Todor Bozhinov was received by Mr Saddam Husayn, president of Iraq, to whom he conveyed greetings from Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria. At the ensuing friendly talks views were exchanged on some political and economic issues.

Official talks were held between the Bulgarian delegation and an Iraqi delegation, headed by Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan. Bilateral relations were reviewed and measures were outlined for their expansion in the interest of the two countries and the two peoples on the basis of friendship and understanding. Discussed were also the possibilities for cooperation and joint activity in the 1981-1985 period in the field of foreign trade, finances, agriculture and irrigation, industry and construction, geological prospecting, transport, planning and scientific and technological cooperation.

Talks were held between Mr Tsvetan Nikolov, first deputy head of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Tariq Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and the national leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, on the further cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party.

Return From Baghdad

AU082009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The delegation led by Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has returned home from a business visit to Iraq. In Baghdad the Bulgarian delegation had official talks with an Iraqi delegation led by Taha Yasin Ramadan, deputy prime minister. Bilateral relations were reviewed and measures for expanding them in the interest of the two countries and peoples on the basis of friendship and understanding were outlined. Possibilities for cooperation and joint activity up to 1985 in various spheres of industry, agriculture and scientific-technical cooperation were also discussed.

NARODNA MLADEZH REVIEWS BOOK ON FATHERLAND WAR, SOVIET ROLE

AU061500 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 4 May 80 p 2

[Article by Dimitur Tishev, senior scientific collaborator and candidate of historical sciences: "Documents About the Bulgarian Contribution"]

[Text] We will soon celebrate the 35th anniversary of victory day--9 May. Grateful mankind once more will express its ardent gratitude to the peoples who have contributed to the struggle for the defeat of Hitler's fascism. The glorious, heroic deeds of the Soviet people and of their heroic army will forever be remembered by history and by the peoples. This army decisively contributed to the rescue of mankind from the horrors of fascism and for the triumph of peace. Even greater is the gratitude of the peoples in the fraternal socialist countries for the deeds of the Soviet Army. These peoples are well aware of the fact that it was precisely owing to the decisive victories of the Soviet Army that favorable prerequisites were created for the development of the universal revolutionary process and for the triumph of the socialist revolution in their countries.

We, Bulgarians, are proud of the fact that our people have also contributed to the great victory. We are proud of the fact that throughout the years of World War II, despite the unbelievably hard conditions, a partisan movement expanded in our country, under the leadership of the BCP. We are proud of the fact that our courageous partisans, men and women, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov has pointed out, considered themselves as soldiers belonging to the glorious Red Army. We are proud of the fact that not one Bulgarian soldier participated in combat actions against the Soviet country and that not one Soviet soldier perished on our country's territory killed by Bulgarian bullets. We are proud of the fact that our people, after overthrowing the loathsome fascist oppression, took part in the war for the total defeat of Hitler's Germany and helped the peoples of Yugoslavia and Hungary to liberate themselves from the Hitler-fascist oppression.

The BCP, guided by its international duty, launched the chief slogan of our people; "Everything For the Front, All for Victory!" Our people's government, in which the BCP played a leading role, with the consent of the Soviet Army command and of the Yugoslav Communist Party, sent its army against the common enemy. During its participation in World War II our army was renewed and became a true people's army. Along with troops of the Soviet Army and the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army, the Bulgarian soldiers waged heroic combat actions against the Hitlerite occupiers. Under the fire of the joint struggle the combat cooperation and fraternal feelings between our peoples were established and consolidated.

There are many documents dealing with these events. The Institute of Military History attached to the Bulgarian People's Army general staff and the Central military archives have presented our Bulgarian public and the world public with the publication: "Bulgaria's Fatherland War 1944-45, Documents and Materials" (Volume two, Military Publishing House 1980).

The second volume of this series was published recently by the Military Publishing House. It contains 430 documents about the first period of Bulgaria's Fatherland War (from 8 October 1944 to 30 November 1944). These documents have been preserved in the central military archives, in the central party archives, and in the central state archives, as well as in the archives of certain okrug party and administrative organizations.

During this period the Soviet armies, units and detachments belonging to the Third Ukrainian Front, under the command of the famous Marshal I. Tolbukhin, successfully continued their advance along the Danubian strategic line.

The military actions of the Bulgarian People's Army which was placed under the operational command of the Third Ukrainian Front were conducted on the territory of Yugoslavia and were closely linked to the progress of the Soviet Army toward Belgrade and with the cooperation of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army. The troops of these three countries carried out assignments on the basis of a joint plan on the Belgrade operation drafted by the Soviet supreme command. In implementing this plan three Bulgarian armies (the First, the Second and the Fourth) advanced in Serbia and Macedonia on 8 October 1944. The Second Army carried out two operations: the Nis and Kosovo operation and the Stratsin-Kumanovo operation; the Fourth Army carried out the Bregalnitsa-Strumsk operation. These operations demonstrated the persevering combat spirit of the Bulgarian soldiers against the German-fascist invaders.

After three days of fierce combat actions (from 8-10 October 1944) the units of the First Bulgarian Army succeeded in breaking through the enemy's defenses in the area of Vlasotintsi and emerged in the Leskovats area. After new, hard combat, which lasted for a week and took place under extremely difficult operational conditions (it was an inaccessible, mountainous area and it rained continuously), they defeated the enemy and liberated the town of Nis on 14 October 1944. The First Bulgarian Army took Kriva Palanka on 8 October 1944. After fierce combat against Hitler's troops, which had withdrawn into their fortifications at Strazhin and Stratsin, the Bulgarian Army took the Stratsin fortified position on 25 October 1944.

The Fourth Army, after having fought throughout 10 days under extremely hard weather conditions, defeated the enemy in the Kaliman position and insured its own advance toward Kocani and Stip. After fierce combat actions lasting one month, the Second Bulgarian Army consistently defeated the German fascist troops and took Poduevo, Pristina, Mitrovitsa, Riska and Novi Pazar. The First Army, after consistent and fierce attacks, took Kumanovo, Skopje, Urusevac and Gniluane. The Fourth Army liberated Stip and Veles and assisted the First Army in taking Skopje. The occupation of the Vardar River plain and the areas of Skopje, Kosovo Pole, Raska and Novi Pazar by our army closed the first stage of the Fatherland War. By their actions our troops contributed to the liberation of large portions of the Yugoslav territory and made things easier for the Soviet troops acting in the Balkan area along the Danube river as well as for the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army. Thus, our people fulfilled their international duty and consolidated their friendly relations with the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia, relations which had been disturbed by the former fascist governments in Bulgaria.

During the first period of the Fatherland War, when our units and groups of units had no combat experience as yet, the Communists within the army--assistant commanders, commanders and soldiers former partisans and political prisoners--assisted by the Soviet adviser-officers, made the greatest contribution to the successful operations of our troops. A number of documents show the great political and organizational work accomplished by the assistant commanders and their personal heroism, with which they inspired the soldiers.

The volume contains eloquent documents about the cooperation between our units and groups of units with units of the Soviet Army and of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army, about the assistance accorded by the Bulgarian People's Army to the Yugoslav military units and to the Yugoslav population, supplying them with arms, ammunition, food and medicines. The documents reflecting friendly gestures and attitude of the Yugoslav population towards the soldiers of Fatherland Front Bulgaria are of particular interest. We are fully justified in stating that the second volume of the documents and materials about Bulgaria's fatherland war is a brilliant expression of a correctly understood and fulfilled international duty as it was accomplished by our people and by their soldiers.

HUSAK, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BELGRADE

LD090838 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak party and state delegation, led by General Secretary of the Communist Party and President Gustav Husak, returned here Thursday night from the funeral of Yugoslav President and Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA PAYS HOMAGE TO TITO

AU081030 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 80 p 7

[Julius P. Lorincz article: "A Son of the People Has Left; In Memory of Josip Broz Tito"]

[Text] The captivating chapters of the Yugoslav nations' heroic antifascist popular war were--apart from the heroic fight of the nations of the Soviet Union and the substantial sincere Soviet aid to the domestic resistance movement--perhaps the greatest encouragement and incentive from abroad for the partisans fighting in the Slovak mountains in the years of the fascist yoke, for the fighters in the Slovak national uprising. It was the largest and most effective resistance movement in Nazi-occupied Europe outside Soviet territory. In the fall of 1941 the first part of Yugoslav territory was liberated from fascism. All that was linked with the name and with the person of Tito, with a man who came into the awareness of our people in the most agitated period of their history.

Tito, the son of a peasant, became a blacksmith and his initial experiences in life, the atmosphere of the workshops and factories (in 1912 in Bohemia) and the revolutionary turmoil in Russia forged him into a revolutionary fighter. In 1972 he recalled: "...When I found myself in the middle of such events as the Great October Socialist Revolution I was completely captivated by them and grasped with both hands, with my heart and mind, the ideas concerning the change in social existence, in the social system." It was therefore natural that after his return home, Josip Broz, a soldier of the revolutionary Red Guard, became a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

And he was not just a party member by his presence in the files but an active, productive and creative party fighter. He played a key role in shaping the communist movement, in strengthening the party, in the socialist revolution and in building Yugoslavia. The international communist and workers movement, too, knew him as one of its outstanding figures. Josip Broz became Tito, which was one of his aliases during the harsh years of illegality.

He remained admirably active until old age and many say, obviously not without justification, that it was because of such activity that he lived to the age of almost 88 years. He had nearly completed the eighth decade of his life when liberalist, opportunistic and outright counterrevolutionary forces dangerously raised their heads in Yugoslavia in 1970-71, threatening, among other things, to prepare "a hot fall of 1971" for Yugoslavia. At that time Tito resolutely declared: "The fall will be hot, but for them. I personally will see to it." He was tireless in rousing and mobilizing the people. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia ensured that the party's position was strengthened and that the path of socialist stabilization and further development opened before the whole society.

To say that Tito's name is known all over the world would be repeating the obvious. He was one of the cofounders of the movement of nonaligned countries, without which the solution of world problems would hardly be conceivable today, because the movement is in the front ranks of those who fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for equal relations among nations and states in all parts of the world.

His demise means that we have lost a great friend of our people, a friend who has personal merit in the development of the traditionally friendly relations and cooperation between our communist parties and countries. In 1973 when Comrade Gustav Husak in a meeting in Belgrade with him placed particular emphasis on Tito's attitude toward Czechoslovakia, stressing that at times when there were misunderstandings in Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations they were endured with pain by our people and were to the detriment of both countries, Comrade Tito said among other things; "Let us not turn back but look forward." Comrade Husak agreed with him and Tito's words have become, in fact, the programmatic slogan for the expansion and intensification of our relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation, in which we respect the specific features and differences in the internal development and in the international position of the two countries.

The Yugoslav people are taking leave of their Tito in deep sorrow and we share their mourning. A true son of his people, a soldier of the revolution, an outstanding statesman, one of the last great personalities of the nations' heroic antifascist and liberation struggle during World War II has left us. A fighter for socialism, peace and progress all over the world has died.

RUDE PRAVO: BRZEZINSKI'S POSITION STILL INTACT

AU081348 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 80 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "Note": "The Horse Has Been Unharnessed, the Coachman Remains"]

[Text] The British weekly OBSERVER has published an interview with former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. It is an extremely interesting probe into conditions reigning in the White House and it particularly indicates the role played in Washington by Zbigniew Brzezinski, adviser in foreign and military policy matters. The interview hints at many things about the relations between Vance and Brzezinski, which undoubtedly played a role in the secretary's recent resignation.

In the interview Vance repeats several times that it is not the President's adviser, but solely the President and the secretary of state who determine U.S. foreign policy. The practice introduced by Carter and Brzezinski, in which the President's adviser has extensive authority concentrated in his hands, was and is the precise opposite of that. In the interview he also indirectly criticizes what Brzezinski is doing, namely, that only he is acquainted with all material on the international situation intended for the President. He selects from it the material he himself considers important. He presents it to Carter in abbreviated and amended form, as data for making decisions. Every day Brzezinski gets about 250 pages of material from the Departments of State and Defense, the CIA and other central bodies. He is the only one who knows the entire context. It is up to him what to suggest to the President. It is therefore no coincidence that in the interview Vance dissociates himself from such practices, because in reality it means an enormous concentration of power in the hands of somebody who is not an official in the constitutional sense.

The interview with the former U.S. secretary of state also includes his opinions on relations with the Soviet Union, including views on ratification of SALT II. "I believe that it is imperative to ratify the treaty. Now more than ever before it is in our interest...," the former secretary of state says.

The conditions in Washington's supreme ruling circle are most peculiar. However, as is becoming obvious, Carter does not want to change them. The latest weekend conference convened at Camp David was characterized, reported UPI, by the endeavor "to define anew the jurisdictions of the secretary of state and the adviser in matters of foreign policy." Muskie has taken Vance's place; but the position of the "gray eminence" in the White House remains intact.

There is only one explanation for it: Nowadays the White House values fanaticism and militant anticommunism above everything else.

ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES AT LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Officials at Meeting

AU081608 [Editorial Report] Bratislava Domestic Television Service in Slovak at 1255 GMT on 8 May begins a live color relay from the Slovak national theater in Bratislava of a festival assembly of the working people and youth marking the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, sponsored by the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Front Central Committee, the Slovak Government and the Slovak National Council. At 1303 GMT, members of a "working Presidium" enter the festively decorated auditorium, taking their places at an elevated dais draped in red. Identified in the front row are: Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL; CPSL Presidium members Jan Janik, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic and Viliam Salgovic; and Vadim Stepanov, Soviet consul general to Bratislava. The event opens with the Czechoslovak and Soviet national anthems. Peter Colotka next welcomes the attending delegations. At 1308 GMT Lenart mounts the rostrum and begins reading the main, 60-minute-long speech, during which the camera is trained on the speaker, often cutting to and panning the dais and the audience which consists overwhelmingly of middle-aged and elderly people. A number of high-ranking CSSR Army officers can be seen in the boxes. The festive assembly ends with the Internationale at 1408 GMT.

Prague CTK in English at 2004 GMT on 8 May, in reporting on the liberation anniversary assembly, notes that "Soviet Consul General in Bratislava Vadim Stepanov, and representatives of the Soviet Army, led by Lt Gen Petr Budakovskiy, were also among the guests."

Lenart Speech

LD082100 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1308 GMT 8 May 80

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a ceremonial meeting of the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the Slovak National Council and the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic to mark the 35th anniversary of the liberation, at the Slovak national theater in Bratislava--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear guests: Thirty-five years have passed since the most important event in the modern history of our nations--the liberation of our homeland from the fascist yoke by the heroic Soviet Army.

We have met here in order to celebrate this great festive day of the Czechoslovak people and to recall those moments when after the liberation of Prague our homeland was able to breathe freely again, the moments when we welcomed the end of the war and the yearned-for peace and liberated Europe.

As in other years during the festive May days, we turn with even more love and gratitude during this jubilee to the Soviet Union and its glorious Red Army, which played the decisive role in defeating fascism in Europe and in the world. It defended the culture and the lofty future of mankind against fascist barbarism and also saved our nations from physical annihilation. When recalling the unforgettable moments when we in our streets welcomed with flowers the dear Red Army men, we deeply feel the greatness and matchlessness of the victory and at the same time we are aware of at what cost it was achieved and we remember the lessons arising from it.

The war, which ended 35 years ago, was indeed a world war, in which 61 countries took part and encompassing three-quarters of the inhabitants of our globe. In the armies served 110 million people and they had at their disposal hundreds of thousands of aircraft, tanks, guns and other weapons. The fires of war left behind dreadful consequences; thousands of towns and villages were left in ashes and tens of thousands of factories and other objects were destroyed.

For the first time in history the sacrifices made by the civilian population, represented by 28 million people, exceeded those who died in battle. With right the question was asked: Was it possible to avoid war, to prevent the sacrifices? It had been possible. It is known that at the time when the danger of war arose, due to the fascist states, the Soviet Union submitted the idea of collective security to save the world.

It is not the Soviet Union's fault that this did not succeed, that the anti-Hitler coalition did not come into being until during the war and under its pressure. One of the leading bourgeois representatives of this coalition wrote recently that the Soviet proposals were for all practical purposes ignored in the West, that they viewed them with indifference, and the events took such a turn as if Soviet Russia did not exist at all. This representative added that soon we were to pay for this dearly.

The main burden of World War II was borne by the shoulders of the Soviet Union, whose building endeavors were interrupted by the heinous attack by fascist Germany. A tremendous struggle ensued with a cruel foe. In the lives of the Soviet state, its nation and the communist party, the period of the Great Patriotic War commenced.

Fascist Germany pitted tremendous forces against the Soviet Union. Up to 270 fascist divisions fought on the Soviet-German front and they had at their disposal the economic and military resources of nearly the whole of Europe. The Soviet people, led by the communist party, succeeded in mustering their material and moral forces in an exceptionally brief period of time and stood up heroically to resist the fascist hordes, something which not one capitalist state in Western Europe was able to do. The unparalleled courage and heroism of the Soviet troops, their outstanding feats, the heroic action of the partisans, foiled the plans of the German generals of a speedy victory.

The defeat of the German forces near Moscow was a decisive military-political event and the turning point in the Great Patriotic War. This was followed by further defeats--at Stalingrad, the break-through of the Leningrad blockade, at Kursk, in the Crimea, of the Belorussian operation and a number of others which culminated in the fall of Berlin.

The victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War was a significant landmark in the history of mankind. It demonstrated, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes in his book "Little Land," that the greatness of the Soviet fatherland, the immense strength of the communist ideals, provided magnificent examples of sacrifice and heroism. The national liberation character of World War II predetermined its outcome and laid the foundation for the postwar world. The fascist powers were crushed and those capitalist circles of the Western powers which had incited the fascists to launch their aggression was discredited. The strength and authority of the Soviet Union increased immeasurably.

The peoples of additional countries decided freely to take the road of socialism. The community of socialist countries thus came into being. It pursued and pursues the objective of securing peace and social progress. This is one of the paramount results of the victory over fascism.

We pay homage with profound respect to the great sacrifices made by the Soviet people in this most cruel trial. We pay homage to the memory of the fallen and those tortured to death who sacrificed their lives for our freedom as well.

From our gathering we send sincere greetings to the heroic Soviet people and their revolutionary vanguard, the CPSU: We congratulate them on the day of victory over fascist Germany. [applause]

In these great days when we are celebrating the victory of the Soviet Union and all freedom-loving peoples over fascism, we are stressing simultaneously the historic significance of our national liberation struggle whose victorious conclusion meant not just the return of national freedom and state independence to the Czechoslovak people, but also the beginning of a new life in our country.

It is well known that this historic turn in the life of our people was the result of the entire previous development. Our people experienced difficult struggles which were waged to determine the character of the republic to defend it against the threat of fascism; they experienced the hard trials of the occupation and the national liberation struggle which had trained them and taught them to take destiny into their own hands. In these struggles which decided the destiny of our peoples--indeed, their physical being--it became increasingly evident that the Czech and Slovak bourgeoisie, as the ruling class, was not fit to solve key questions of the life of the Czechoslovak people. The bourgeoisie failed also in the social question since it was not capable of ensuring work and the fundamental livelihood for hundreds of thousands of working people.

The bourgeoisie also showed its inability to solve the question of the nationalities in our state. Between Czechs and Slovaks it unleashed the ideology about Czechoslovakiaism, which took from the Slovak people their self esteem; it ignored the problems of Slovakia and thus weakened the strength and unity of the republic. The Slovak bourgeoisie through its class and selfish policy and its separatism destroyed the state and drove it into the arms of Hitler.

Even in the foreign-political sphere the bourgeoisie was not able to safeguard the republic. Because of its class interests it did not hesitate in the decisive situations to betray the cause of our nations and state. Munich and the post-Munich tragedy showed that the Czech and Slovak nations needed a new leader, which because of its revolutionary mission, its real democracy, deep patriotism and internationalism, was solely the working class led by the communist party.

Already in the mid-thirties, at the time of the threat to our state by fascism, it was the CPCZ which emphasized that the vital needs of our nations and their security could only be solved by a fundamental change of the social system and a Czechoslovak foreign-political orientation toward the Soviet Union, the first country of socialism.

Our party was also the sole political force which did not capitulate before the Munich dictate and during the period of occupation fearlessly raised the banner of the struggle for national and social freedom, for the defense of Czechoslovak statehood on new social and national principles and for Czechoslovakia's international security in the alliance with the Soviet Union.

The communists, and together with them the other patriots in the Czech lands and in Slovakia, from the very first days of the occupation and the war inscribed heroic pages with their deeds during the unforgettable epoch of the antifascist resistance.

We in Slovakia also today remember with deep esteem how many Czech patriots, communists and other members of the resistance groups suffered and died in their struggle for freedom in the concentration camps, the courage and steadfastness they manifested in organizing sabotage, in disrupting communications, how they unmasked Nazism and spread the truth about the Soviet Union.

We recall how fearlessly they organized partisan groups and tirelessly united in the common front the organizations of anti-fascist and patriotic forces of various groups, sections and classes of the Czech nation.

In the spirit of the party's Moscow leadership, in accordance with the development of the situation on the Soviet-German front and the advance of the Red Army, the working class together with the other working people led by the communist party stepped up its resistance in the Czech lands and in Slovakia until the armed uprising.

Its culmination was the Slovak national uprising. Just as the memory of the Slovak national uprising is the joint festive day of both our nations so the resistance in the Czech lands, the uprising of the Czech people in May, is our common festive day.

Therefore we send fraternal greetings from this tribune to the fighters on the Prague barricades, on which the last struggle against the occupiers took place. [applause]

This struggle could end victoriously thanks to the Soviet Army which with the Prague operation concluded the liberation of the whole of Czechoslovakia. [applause]

Those who, on the battlegrounds of World War II, deep underground, in partisan detachments, on barricades, in fascist prisons, in concentration camps, fought and gave the supreme sacrifice, for our freedom will live forever in the memory of our people. In these ceremonial moments we pay a tribute to our CPCZ, which has been the brain and the heart of the national liberation struggle. By its patriotism, farsightedness and determination it became an acknowledged vanguard of the people. Through its merits, through the merit of the Leninist orientation of the leadership of the party, headed by Klement Gottwald, our people rose to a revolutionary activity which led the people out of a way with no outlet of history toward a path of socialist construction. [applause] In these ceremonial moments we voice our profound gratitude to the USSR, its people and army, whose example spurred Czech and Slovak patriots to an active antifascist struggle.

We know that only thanks to the USSR and its many-sided help, thanks to the joint struggle of our nations with the nations of the USSR, was it possible again to achieve our national freedom and independence. In this joint struggle was born and tempered the deep and lasting brotherhood of the Czechoslovak and Soviet people which found its expression in the words: With the Soviet Union for all times! [applause]

The liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army marked the culmination of the first stage of our national and democratic revolution and opened a further stage in which began to be fulfilled the program of profound revolutionary changes. In class struggles for the fulfillment of that program the working class and other laboring people, inspired by the communist party, gathered together in a broad national front, repulsed the counterrevolutionary attack of the putsch-minded bourgeois reaction, resolved to their benefit the question of power and opened the way toward socialism. In thinking of these events we have in mind not only particular milestones and stages of our advance, but we see above all the profound meaning and results of the entire revolutionary process, that historic leap in the development of our nations which moved Czechoslovakia by an entire historic era forward, altered our country from its very foundations and entered it, alongside the USSR, together with other socialist countries, into the front ranks of world social progress.

The class enemies, attempting to besmirch the results of our revolution, have tried and are trying to glorify prewar Czechoslovakia. They distort it as a country industrially advanced, internationally consolidated and secured by means of foreign policy, as some sort of oasis of democracy and progress in central Europe. What they intend to do is to question the historic unavoidability of the struggle of our working class and other laboring people for a new society, to belittle the great achievements created by the people through their labors. Nobody, however, will succeed and cannot succeed in denying the fact that prewar Czechoslovakia was a country of capitalist exploiting relations with a rule of financial grand bourgeoisie, that it was a country with a stagnating economy, with a vast army of unemployed, with national differences, a country that was not a partner but a toy in the hands of Western allies, of the ruling bourgeoisie. That Czechoslovakia, even for the older generations, is today merely a sad memory.

The new Czechoslovakia is a country of real socialism which has raised our land to a qualitatively higher standard of economic, social and cultural life. Exploitation of man by man has been eradicated in our society; its social and class structure has changed substantially. The working class as the major social force has taken over the leading role in our society. The character of the peasantry has changed foundamentally since it transformed its life on the principles of large-scale socialist production and a new intelligentsia has been formed stemming from the people.

Our socialist society is a society of true democracy. We have created a state and political system which is a higher type of democracy, where the people are the master of all affairs and where the people are taking an increasingly active and full part in the running of society. Socialist Czechoslovakia has solved even the problem, so painful during the pre-Munich republic, of the relations between nationalities and ethnic groups. On the basis of the Leninist teaching, we have solved the coexistence of Czechs and Slovaks as well as other nationalities living in our country on the principle of equality, fraternal cooperation and all-round development.

The federal state and constitutional system have deepened confidence and unity between our nations and increased their mutual cooperation. The speedy and all-round development of the productive forces has placed our state among the most advanced in the world.

The growth of the economic potential characterizes the fact that the national revenue has risen almost 6 times in the past 30 years; social labor productivity has risen 4.8 times and the basic assets 5 times. Industrial production in Czechoslovakia increased 12 times and is 4 times higher per capita now than the world average, while in 1937 it was only twice as high. Hand in hand with this dynamic growth the structure of industry was basically modified, especially in favor of such progressive branches as engineering and chemistry. Radical changes took place in agriculture which changed from small-scale production to socialist large-scale production taking increasing advantage of the findings of science and new technology. This made it possible to double the overall volume of agricultural production.

This rapid and permanent development of the economy enabled us to gradually implement the objectives of our struggles and endeavors and improve the life of the working people. We can rightly say that all the transformations which have taken place in our fatherland are reflected even more and in an admirable manner in the social, economic and cultural expansion of Slovakia. This expansion, too, reflects magnificently the immense advantages and remarkable strength of socialism. Our Slovakia, which for long years was bypassed by progressive trends in the economy, in science, culture and technology, was among the most backward territories on our continent. And it was socialism that raised our country to the broad platform of world progress and placed it among the foremost countries in Europe. It was socialism that raised the Slovak nation, which at the beginning of the century was grappling with the threat of extinction, to unparalleled and all-round enhancement.

We are recalling that the development of material production enabled us to increase the social product almost 10 times between 1948 and now. During the period industrial production rose 24 times and its share in the social product represents 67 percent. In less than 2 weeks our industry produces today the same volume of production that it took a whole year to produce in 1948. At the same time significant qualitative changes have taken place which have greatly reinforced engineering and the chemical industry.

The rapid dynamism of the development of these branches in the past decade is demonstrated by the fact that this year they will amount to 56 percent of the share of the overall growth of industrial production.

The increasing growth of the technological level of industrial production, the rapid increase and qualification of the working class and technological intelligentsia is proof that such demanding production programs and methods have been and are being tackled, as is the manufacture of computers, equipment for nuclear power stations, machine tools, robots, automatic lines, electronic parts and products manufactured with them, ball bearings, rolled tin plate, trucks, shipping, a wide range of petrochemical products, pesticides, yarns and many others.

In the building of the material-technological basis of the economy in Slovakia, investment construction played an important role. In this sector, when acquiring at times extremely complicated technologies, we were given invaluable help by the Czech working class, the Czech technicians and experts. Important also was the help given by the Soviet scientists, engineers and assemblers. The tremendous expansion of the material-technological base is characterized by the fact that the basic funds in Slovakia today are valued at roughly 750 billion Kcs, compared with roughly 100 billion in the post war years.

Agricultural progress in Slovakia stands out especially among the postrevolutionary changes. Due to the great diligence of the cooperative peasants and other working people, agricultural production more than doubled.

We have solidly equipped agricultural enterprises with mechanical means, which made it possible to increase productivity more than six-fold and to decrease the number of workers to one-third of that before the war.

Also, the expansion of schooling, education and culture proves the tremendous development of Slovakia since the liberation. The number of pupils in middle schools increased 4-fold and in universities 17 times. Today one out of four working people has a middle or university education and of these more than half are women.

An expression of the progressive fulfillment of intellectual life is the rapid expansion of the scientific and research fields. While in 1948 not even 500 persons were employed in this sphere, today nearly 50,000 people are active in this work. The number of scientific research workers increased and is increasing especially in the spheres of welding, automation, machine and computer technology, synthetic fibers and in plant and animal production and in other sectors.

In some of the scientific research establishments of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and in university faculties they gained through the results of their work high stature. They include biological-medical laboratories, technological cybernetics, social sciences, natural sciences and other university faculties. This is without doubt an important prerequisite for raising the [word indistinct] potential which we can utilize for an effective expansion.

We also achieved great successes in Slovakia in the cultural sphere. A large network of cultural and further educational institutions was created, professional theaters, galleries and museums and other all-Slovak national institutions, such as the Slovak National Gallery, the Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra and others.

Compared with the past there has been a tremendous expansion of the creative and cultural and aesthetic activity of the working people and youth in the towns and villages. In the context of the current dynamic development of our culture, which cannot be compared with the past, the Slovak professional (?art) has an irreplaceable place and standing with its progressive people's traditions of our art depicting the revolutionary transformations of our society, the lives and heroism of the working people.

We also registered important progress in Slovakia in health, which is illustrated by the fact that in 1948 each doctor had 1,700 members of the population to look after; in 1979 this was only 317.

In accordance with the creation of social resources, living standards of the population have been constantly rising. In the last decade above all, in accordance with the resolutions of the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses, we have implemented a number of important measures to assist families with children, in pensions and in care for the young generation. We are justified in stressing the great progress achieved in the solution of the housing problem in Slovakia, too. Since the liberation we have constructed more than 1 million apartments in which roughly two-thirds of the inhabitants of Slovakia are living. More than 40 percent of that number of apartments have been built in the last decade. As regards financial income per capita, we are achieving 90 percent of the levels of the Czech Socialist Republic, and in personal and social consumption, even though some problems--primarily in the nonproduction sphere--have to be resolved, a mutual drawing together is taking place between the two national republics.

While speaking about these changes we want to stress that by means of a planned development of production forces we have created, and are creating, conditions for raising all the regions of Slovakia, even those in which our fellow citizens of Hungarian and Ukrainian nationality are living. These facts, together with a quantitative and qualitative growth of education, culture, together with a growing participation in political and public life, create conditions for an equal involvement of citizens of Hungarian and Ukrainian nationality in the common Czechoslovak homeland.

We are able to note today that we are working at a stage when we have made significant progress in eliminating substantial differences between Slovakia and the Czech Socialist Republic. Slovakia is becoming a modern, generally advanced and equal part of our state. It contributes to an ever more significant degree, and with a growing share, to the development of the whole CSSR. In 1937 the numbers of inhabitants of Slovakia constituted one-fourth of the inhabitants of the state they shared in industrial production by a mere 7 percent, and in agricultural production by 17.6 percent. Today, Slovakia's share of inhabitants of our state amounts to more than 32 per cent, while their share in industrial production represents more than 29 percent, in building more than 35 percent and in agricultural production by one whole third.

The growing contribution of Slovakia in guaranteeing statewide tasks can be illustrated (?by) its important share in state-wide increments in production--which amounted in the 4 years of the current 5-year plan in industry to roughly 35 percent, in building to 42 percent and in agriculture to more than 34 percent. We can say in general that socialism in Czechoslovakia has created such important achievements that it justifiably inspires us, spurs us and fills us with self confidence for further work.

True, we know that the process of construction of socialism was not simple, that it was taking place in complicated internal and international conditions, that we have to learn how to master new tasks and to resolutely combat relics of the past. In this we did not avoid mistakes and errors which have been misused by rightist and antisocialist forces at home and abroad in efforts for a counterrevolutionary turn in our country. But it failed [words indistinct] (?thanks) to the Marxist-Leninist maturity of the CPCZ and the reliability of the internationalist protection of the achievements of socialism. The timely internationalist assistance of the USSR and other allies enabled us to repel the counterrevolutionary attack and create favorable conditions for developing a struggle against antisocialist and rightist forces and for their defeat.

Under the leadership of the new Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, with the decisive help of the fraternal communist parties and in particular the CPSU, we succeeded in rapidly overcoming the profound crisis in the party and in society. It was the consistent application of the Leninist course in the policy of the CPCZ that enabled the rapid consolidation of society and at the same time the creative solution of all matured problems of society. A reflection of this was the fact that the 14th congress of the party adopted, and the 15th congress further elaborated, a program of building an advanced socialist society.

When appraising the period of building socialism we rightly characterize the period of the past 10 years as a period of outstanding successes of the party and the people, a period of new and all-round expansion of our country, in which we have significantly speeded up our constructive efforts.

Comrades: We have been able to attain these results only thanks to the Marxist-Leninist knowledge and the application of this knowledge in the objective laws of building a new social system.

It was the wise and tested Leninist policy of the CPCZ which, while expressing the interests of the working class and the other working people, rallied the broad masses around a scientifically justified program and led them into a successful struggle for its implementation. It was this policy which is the decisive force of our progress. It was the vanguard role of the working class which, in alliance with the peasants and the intelligentsia and in the state bodies, successfully guided the process of revolutionary transformations, set a self-sacrificing example in creating new forms of life, displaying steadfastness in the struggle with the old and courage in the struggle against the class enemy. Its proletarian internationalism was the well-tested foundation in creating new fraternal and comradely relations of mutual trust, cooperation and assistance between Czechs and Slovaks and members of other nationalities living in our country.

The consolidation and development of the social ownership of the means of production, the planned and rational utilization of social labor created a reliable foundation for the all-round development of the economy and the social enhancement of the people. The uniform Czechoslovak economy provided for the high pace of development throughout the republic and within its framework. In a historically brief period the successful accomplishment of the industrialization of Slovakia, the consolidation and development of our ties with the Soviet Union made revolutionary transformations in the country far easier and more rapid while creating peaceful conditions for the creative work of thepeople.

As in the years of the national liberation struggle so in the years of socialist construction the Soviet Union was for us an example and offered us all-round and invaluable help. [applause]

On this memorable anniversary we want to express profound gratitude to all who by their efforts have contributed to the common objective and have displayed their devotion to socialism. We are expressing our esteem to the working class which has proved to be a revolutionary vanguard in our country and is honorably fulfilling its historic mission. We express our esteem to cooperative farmers, who, in alliance with the working class, have contributed to raising socialist agriculture to higher standards and who are advancing along this path. We express our esteem to the intelligentsia, closely linked with the people, which is offering its talents, and skill to the cause of its people, to the cause of socialism. We express our great appreciation to the Czech working class, to Czech scientists, engineers and technicians whose material and professional aid has been a great support for the working people of Slovakia and made it possible to evaluate their great constructive efforts efficiently and rapidly. [applause]

When evaluating our results we want to express once again our gratitude to the Soviet Union, from whose wealth of revolutionary experience we have been drawing inspiration, learning from its example and relying on its help in building our new life. [applause]

Comrades: We celebrate this great jubilee of our nations at a time when we are concentrating all our strength on successfully fulfilling the program of the 15th congress, the program for building a developed socialist society. In the achievement of our goals and of the specific assignments of the Sixth 5-year Plan we have, thanks to the great self-sacrifice of the working people and in spite of complex conditions, achieved a further advance of the national economy and the securing of the fundamental social essentials for our people.

At the present time a more consistent implementation of the party's strategic line, aimed at a high standard of efficiency of production and a high standard of quality of all work, is the deciding front of our advance forward.

This strategic line as a whole aims at achieving a standard of quality and efficiency of all work which will be in conformance with the laws governing a mature socialist society, a higher standard of development of productive forces and social relations, a broader spiritual outlook on the part of people and the expansion of socialist democratism and a wider gratification of the working people's material and spiritual needs.

These are then first and foremost internal factors of our advance forward and the essentials for the further development and rapprochement of our nations and ethnic groups, the essentials for the further smoothing out of the differences between the urban and rural areas, the essentials for the development of the socialist personality, which predetermine our higher goals and criteria.

In the course of this the external economic conditions make these requirements even more pressing. The results which we are achieving in the solution to this cardinal task are to date neither equal to our urgent needs nor in accordance with our considerable capacities.

It has therefore become urgent and pressing, as Comrade Husak stressed at the 15th meeting of the Central Committee, for us to be substantially quick in improving the efficiency of the economy and the quality of output and substantially speedier in applying scientific and technological progress and in implementing better efficiency, productivity and thrift.

It is thus our prime duty to cope with the plan assignments for this year without shortfalls and thus to make a contribution to the most successful fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the establishment of favorable preconditions for the onset of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Even though we accept that the growth rate will be slower in the years to come, we must achieve increments through a substantially lower consumption of raw materials, energy and other materials, as well as of labor. This intensifies the requirements to be demanded of our work in drawing up a high-quality, internally consistent and balanced 5-year plan, which will create the preconditions, with its feasibility and ability to mobilize people, for the achievement of the goals it will set out. We realize that the economic potential of Slovakia must exhibit an even more marked share in the solution of the key problems of the Czechoslovak economy, by using more fully all the existing productive capacities, as well as by a substantial improvement in the efficiency of the economy.

It is essential, in order that these tasks be successfully met, that we be more decisive in dealing with the inertia left over from the industrialization period and the criteria of extensive growth. We must, as soon as possible, adapt our action to the awareness that we live in a time of rapid qualitative change and transition in the material and spiritual domains which require new approaches.

It is a decisive factor today for us to be purposeful, responsible and bold in implementing the package of measures to improve the management of the national economy, with the same approach and concepts as were laid out by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government.

The point here is that we should make a marked improvement in planning, and strengthen its prospects by mastering modern management techniques and utilizing more fruitfully the creativity and initiative of the working people. It is also that by using the principles of financial autonomy we should more fully coordinate the goals and requirements of society with the interests of collectives and individuals, in order that in work assessment good quality and creative work should be markedly stimulated in comparison to merely average or skimpy work.

The success of the fulfillment of the set of measures will to a decisive degree depend on how the necessity of its implementation will be understood by responsible leading workers, starting with ministries; on how responsible and well they translate the meaning of the measures into concrete decisions; on how they creatively apply them to concrete condition of production economic units, factories and workplaces.

The fulfillment of the set of measures necessitates overcoming difficulties, convincing working people and gaining their active cooperation. We expect from economic workers above all that they will resolutely and consistently translate the measures into life. This demands a purposeful influencing of party, trade union and youth organizations and a uniform course on their part. Only in these conditions can the set of measures become an effective instrument for the solution of material problems of the national economy.

The main direction of our work today and in the future must reside in efforts to link as closely as possible the struggle for high quality and high effectiveness with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. Only this link will make it possible to implement the strategic line of the party, to successfully fulfill day-to-day tasks. That is why the Central Committee sees in the implementation of scientific-technical development the key to a further advance. From this point of view in Slovakia, too, we must put higher demands on the effectiveness of the scientific-research base, its links with production practice, and strive for scientific-technical development to become the principal method of the planned process and that in the whole period of preparations of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

We vitally need top achievements of science and technology at home and abroad to be implemented in day-to-day practice as fully as possible. This is what we must strive for; that is what we have to work for in all fields. The achievement of improving quality and effectiveness on the basis of a fuller utilization of the scientific-technical revolution is possible for us only by international socialist integration, above all integration with the mighty scientific, research, development and production potential of the USSR. That is why we see as one of the cardinal tasks the full utilization of the possibilities offered by the agreement on the long-term program of development specialization and coordination between Czechoslovakia and the USSR. It is necessary to strive so that we, too, in Slovakia participate to a greater degree in raising the share of jointly developed and manufactured machines, equipment and other products. At the same time it is necessary with great initiative to deepen cooperation, develop coordination and specialization between research institutes, design offices and production enterprises in Slovakia and in the Czech Socialist Republic. Life itself demands from us that the proportion of jointly developed and manufactured products increases fast enough to correspond to the needs of the growth of effectiveness, modernization and the entire manufacturing process. In this entire field we will have to act with initiative, resolutely and nontraditionally, with necessary understanding, with the understanding that in linking our internal forces with the USSR lies the fundamental prerequisite of effectiveness of the Czechoslovak economy. [applause]

The principled measures which we are implementing in the management of the national economy have their importance not only in the economic sphere but also in the political and ideological sphere. Their fulfillment will lead to the development of initiatives and also of the responsibility of collectives, enterprises, factories and workshops. They create conditions for a deepening of socialist democracy, for a higher activity of all chainlinks of our political system. We see in this interrelation, too, the mission of trade union organization, youth, all components of the National Front that are called upon, together with our party, to prepare and mobilize hundreds of thousands of working people for the fulfillment of tasks this year and for a successful start of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

And the new tasks emphasize the need to ensure that every citizen understands the policy of the party and implements it actively. That is why the 15th plenary session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed the need to step up the struggle for the awareness of people, raise their consciousness, their political standard and personal qualities. Without these values we cannot develop the material and technical base or socialist social relations. The plenary session underlined that the harmonious development of personality under socialism is not merely part of socialist and communist construction but also the decisive factor in the development of the productive forces.

At the same time we wish to stress that these are results and experience which we have accumulated in the past 35 years and which encourage us to teach particularly young people to love their fatherland as well as to show sincere feelings of alliance with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. The recent history of our peoples clearly demonstrates the close ties between genuine Czechoslovak patriotism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that all organizations of our political system will effectively support these efforts with the knowledge of shared responsibility for the general political and moral state of society.

For the successful achievement of our tasks a key condition is that our party is politically, ideologically and organizationally united, that it is capable of acting and is prepared to live up to its mission in this new phase as well. The significant Leninist maturity of the entire party and its Central Committee which is demonstrating that it is capable of making a critical analysis of the situation, applying a creative approach to the present and future tasks and correctly mapping out the procedure in solving these tasks. The Marxist-Leninist standard of the party, the firm unity of the party and the people, unity of words and deeds, gives us the certainty that just as in the past period our party will today honorably fulfill its duties toward the working class, toward the working people, toward the international communist movement. [applause]

And this pledges every communist to win the support and conscious accord of all honest people for building an advanced socialist society.

Comrades: When reviewing the past 35 years of the new life of our people we feel immense joy at the fact that we have been able to live this entire period in peace and to devote our efforts to peaceful constructive work. True, this fruitful period of active peace did not come out of the blue. It is the outcome of the existence of the Soviet Union, the emergence, development and consolidation of the socialist community, which is the major factor of peaceful and progressive development. It is the result of the principled foreign policy, the fight for peace, detente and disarmament. The entire period of socialist construction has confirmed and still confirms the correctness of the fundamental orientation of the foreign policy of Socialist Czechoslovakia in alliance with the Soviet Union and the countries of socialism. This orientation guaranteed the security of our country, favorable international conditions for constructive endeavour and makes Czechoslovakia a firm link in the camp of peace and progress.

Our alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union in the years of socialist construction has been developing in accordance with the requirements of life. It was being enriched by new content and raised to a new higher standard. It is a great merit of the central committees of our fraternal parties and personally of Comrades Husak and Brezhnev that together with the Soviet comrades we are striving for increasingly general cooperation and rapprochement of our countries.

The people of Slovakia also ardently support this policy, and support it for the reason that in the struggle to achieve our communist goals and the fight against imperialism there is no other road for us than the common road with the Soviet Union. [applause]

One other significant feature of our foreign policy is support for nations which are fighting against imperialism, for their national freedom and for social progress. In conformity with this policy we are unswervingly on the side of the people of Afghanistan, which, with the international assistance of the Soviet Union, is defending and will defend its revolution and sovereignty. [applause]

We realize that at the present time there is no more important question that that of war and peace, for it is the solution to this question that the destiny and future of mankind depend on in this atomic age.

In the struggle to maintain and strengthen the peace we have achieved considerable success, particularly in the past decade. The nations felt relief and welcomed the fact that the process of relaxation of tension became the chief trend in international relations from the beginning of the seventies. Great hopes were aroused by the results of the Helsinki Conference and subsequently by the achievement of the treaty limiting strategic armaments, which showed that it was possible to achieve relaxation of tension in the military sphere.

The struggle for detente, however, is not proceeding in a straight line ahead without hindrances. It has the strong resistance of world reactionaries to overcome. The aggressive forces of imperialism and militarism have of late attempted to stop the process of detente and return the world back to the days of the cold war.

In the attempt to overturn the parity of forces in the world to the advantage of imperialism a policy of threats of war is pursued, the wheels of rearmament are turned and a new war catastrophe is being prepared for through the production of increasingly effective weapons of mass destruction.

They would, as is well known, like to justify this policy by referring to the events in Afghanistan. We know full well, however, that the adventurous turnabout in the policies of the aggressive imperialist forces occurred long before this, when the decision was taken to increase armament spending and to deploy medium-range missiles on the territory of West European states.

We do not underestimate the plans and schemes of imperialist reaction. Their military adventure in Iran testifies that they are resolved to take gambles, and this is also evidenced by the new threat by the United States against socialist Cuba, to which, however, our Cuban brothers responded worthily and decisively with their unity and cohesion of forces, in which they have our full support. [applause]

The war brinkmanship policy has flopped once before. We are convinced that on this occasion, too, imperialist propaganda will not prove able to bamboozle the world public with any alleged Soviet menace. We are convinced that the nations perceive clearly who it is that really upsets peace and who it is that threatens the security of the nations. The Soviet Union, together with the other countries of socialism, counterposes the policy of the fight for peace and security worldwide against the reckless policies of the imperialists. Evidence of this is provided by the peace initiative put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in October 1979 in Berlin, as well as the realistic disarmament program contained in the letter sent by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the secretary general of the United Nations.

All the efforts of the Soviet Union aim toward the single view that everything positive which has been achieved in the past decade in limiting the arms race should be conserved, consolidated and developed in the eighties. We in Czechoslovakia, as we also demonstrated at the Paris meeting of communist parties, are determined to do everything to see that the peace in Europe is preserved and strengthened. [applause]

Esteemed friends, esteemed comrades, esteemed guests: Advancing along the Leninist road and true to the ideas and behests of our struggle for freedom and socialism, we are determined to fulfill and successfully master the new tasks in building a developed socialist society. [applause]

True to the ideas and behests of the struggle for freedom and socialism, we will strengthen the unity of the party and people, tighten the fraternal bonds between Czechs and Slovaks and members of other nationalists, and jointly enhance the greatness of our beloved homeland, the CSSR. [applause]

True to the ideas and behests of the struggle for freedom and socialism, we will deepen our brotherhood and alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism and strengthen our international links with communist and democratic forces the world over. [applause]

Glory to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia! [applause]

Glory to the Soviet people and to their armed forces! [applause, rhythmic clapping]

Long live peace and may it be strengthened! [applause]

LENART, COLOTKA ATTEND BRATISLAVA LIBERATION RECEPTION

LD082238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPSL, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the Slovak National Council and the Slovak Government tonight gave a festive dinner in Bratislava on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

Present at the reception, which took place in the representative halls of Bratislava castle, were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other representatives.

Congratulations to the highest representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic were personally conveyed by the leaders of the consultates in Bratislava and the representatives of the Soviet Army.

HUSAK DECLARES AMNESTY FOR CRIMINALS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD090004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] We will now inform you of a decision by the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on amnesty.

The decision reads:

On the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army our people are reviewing the results achieved in building an advanced socialist society. It is a proud review of the successes of our working people who, with initiative and devotion, are implementing the policy of the CPCZ. The fact that socialist democracy has made further progress in our country, that socialist legality has been intensified and that the political and moral unity of the people has been consolidated guarantees that certain persons who have violated the law can reform even without being sentenced and serving prison terms. At the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Government of the CSSR I therefore use my constitutional right and declare the following amnesty:

Article 1--I remit A. Sentences of deprivation of freedom or their remainders provided they were passed for an offense or a deliberate crime not in excess of 1 year. B. Sentences of deprivation of freedom or their remainders provided they were passed for crimes of negligence not in excess of 3 years. C. Sentences of a corrective nature or their remainders passed and legally confirmed prior to the date of this decision.

Article 2--Nonsuspended sentences of deprivation of freedom under Article 1 A and B will be remitted to offenders who are serving their sentence or who are due to serve their sentences in the first category of the corrective educational institute for juveniles.

Article 3--I remit suspended sentences and sentences of a corrective nature pardoned under Article 1 with the effect that as of the date of this decision, the offender will be considered not to have been sentenced.

Article 4--I hereby instruct that criminal proceedings should not be initiated, and if they have been initiated that they be suspended in the following cases: A. For offenses and deliberate crimes committed before the date of this decision, provided the appropriate term of deprivation of freedom is not in excess of 1 year; B. For crimes of negligence committed prior to the date of this decision provided the appropriate term of deprivation of freedom is not in excess of 3 years.

Article 5--This decision does not apply to the following: A. To persons lawfully sentenced during the last 10 years prior to the date of this decision for a deliberate crime to a nonsuspended term of deprivation of freedom, or who in the past 10 years were released after serving a term of deprivation of freedom passed on them for a deliberate crime unless they are considered not to have been sentenced; B. To the crime of leaving the republic under Paragraph 109 of the Penal Code and to similar crimes under previously valid legal provisions; C. To concurrent and separate sentences if one of the crimes under proceeding is a crime listed under B.

Article 6--I hereby instruct the ministers of justice of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic, and the ministers of national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to submit to me for a decision on the basis of verification proposals for a remission or reduction of sentence in the following cases: A. Pregnant women; B. Women caring for two or more children; C. Men older than 65 and women older than 60 years; D. Persons suffering from a serious chronic incurable disease.

OPPOSITION TO U.S. POLICY, PLANNED MANEUVERS VIEWED

DW081253 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 8 May 80

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] Extensive U.S. military maneuvers are beginning in the Caribbean Sea today. Here is a report by our Washington correspondent Horst Kaeubler who discusses the consequences of this demonstrative power policy:

The Pentagon is playing a war game in the Caribbean not far from the Cuban coast. The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces christened these largest naval and air war maneuvers in the region of the Antilles "Solid Shield." Forty warships, 350 aircraft and 20,000 troops are involved in these military exercises far from the U.S. coast.

No one, not even one of the island republics of the Greater and Lesser Antilles, has invited the Pentagon to cover the Caribbean Sea with the din of war by using destroyers equipped with nuclear missiles and bomb-carrying F-15 jet fighters. On the contrary, Grenada, Jamaica and other Caribbean states asked the United States not to play war games in this region.

This protest was so massive that the Pentagon was forced to call off provocative landing maneuvers by 2,000 Marines with military equipment at the Guantanamo base in Cuba, which the United States has illegally occupied. When I was recently in Puerto Rico, the U.S. colony in the Caribbean, one of the biggest rallies took place in San Juan, the capital of the Antillean island. The only demand was: Marines--no. The U.S. war fleet has no business in the Caribbean.

There is consternation here in Washington that the already shambled condition of the U.S. policy on Latin America is progressively worsening on the southern doorstep of the United States. Yesterday, exit dictator Somoza of Nicaragua who had served the United States for half a century, and today, anti-American revolts are held in neighboring El Salvador. It is no different in the Caribbean region. The continuing blockade against socialist Cuba has not delayed the changes. Today Washington has to look on as Grenada, Jamaica and Guyana opt for a socialist orientation.

If these societies on the U.S. doorstep stir, the Washington POST writes, U.S. interference in some form or another will be inevitable. Is that what is behind this U.S. naval and air demonstration of military power and war maneuvers in the Caribbean? Has Washington made it its object to pursue a new adventurous military course? Are the liberated states to be blackmailed militarily and intimidated?

Washington does not seem to be aware of the consequences if it believes it can ignore this powerful demand by the Caribbean nations: Marines--no. U.S. war fleet--get out of the Caribbean Sea.

DPA REPORTS DEFECTION OF FIVE EAST BERLIN OPERA MEMBERS

LD081214 Hamburg DPA in German 1127 GMT 8 May 80

[Summary] Wiesbaden--Five members of the East Berlin Komische Oper, which is presently at the Wiesbaden May festival, have defected to the West. The Wiesbaden aliens' office announced today that four musicians and a prop manageress used the visit to flee. The escape must have been most carefully prepared, as every step of the 400 members of the Komische Oper is watched by the GDR state security service.

NAUMANN, DELEGATION VISIT PARIS WAR MEMORIAL

LD071708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] Paris--The delegation of the Berlin SED Bezirk Executive, which is on a visit to Paris under the leadership of Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, on Wednesday visited the memorial to the victims of Nazi deportations on the Ile de Cite to lay a wreath.

Lucien Villa, vice president of the National Assembly and GDR Ambassador Dr Werner Fleck attended the ceremony for the 200,000 French men, women and children who were murdered in the fascist death camps.

PROCESSION, RECEPTION MARKING LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY HELD

Wreath-Laying; Procession

LD081206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0910 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The GDR party and state leadership and thousands of Berlin workers today paid tribute to the fighters against fascist tyranny to mark the 35th anniversary of the German people's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army. Wreaths and floral tributes were laid at the memorial to the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow and at the monument to the Polish soldiers and German anti-fascists in Berlin's Friedrichshain.

The procession to the Treptow park memorial was headed by the members of the SED Politburo Willy Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann and Harry Tisch; and candidate members Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer.

The solemn procession included Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR; Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, Military Council member and head of the group's Political Administration; and Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the Supreme Commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the GDR National People's Army, as well as the heads of the Soviet delegations of representatives of public life who are visiting the GDR for the 35th liberation anniversary, Army Gen Nikolay Lyashchenko, and of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society, Cosmonaut Maj Gen Anatoliy Filipchenko.

Also present were other GDR dignitaries as well as the accredited heads of diplomatic missions with the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Tunisian Ambassador Moncef Jaafar.

With a wreath-laying ceremony afterward at the memorial to Polish soldiers and German antifascists in Berlin's Friedrichshain park, the members of the GDR state and party leadership paid tribute to the Polish and German patriots who gave their lives at the common battlefront with the Soviet Army to liberate the peoples of Europe and end the rule of tyranny.

With Horst Sindermann were Jerzy Gawrysiak, ambassador of the People's Republic Poland to the GDR, and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo as well as heads of diplomatic missions.

Reception at USSR Embassy

LD090634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1948 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Berlin--A reception at the USSR Embassy in Berlin tonight was devoted to the 35th anniversary of the victory by the Soviet people in the great patriotic war and smashing Hitlerite fascism. Present were members of the GDR party and state leadership, among them Premier Willi Stoph and People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann. USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov paid tribute to the unity, cohesion and friendship between the two states and peoples. He recalled the great sacrifices which had to be made for victory and liberation of the peoples from fascism. Thus, everything will have to be done to avoid the realization of the aggressive plans by the reactionary forces. The united power of the socialist community today is a firm guarantee for the security of peoples, the ambassador said.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES LE DUAN ON LENIN PEACE PRIZE

AU081210 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has conveyed most cordial congratulations to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The message reads as follows:

I convey the most cordial congratulations to you on the occasion of the presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize.

This award is the expression of the high esteem for your indefatigable struggle for the happiness and prosperity of the Vietnamese people, for the securing of the sovereignty and independence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and for the consolidation of world peace. At the same time it pays tribute to the decade-long heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for a life in peace.

I wish you health, creative strength and further great successes in your responsible activity at the head of the Communist Party of Vietnam for the benefit of our joint communist cause.

MINISTERS VISIT MILITARY TRAINING FACILITY

AU071116 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 80 p 2

["Students Achieved Good Results in Military Training: Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Hans Joachim Boehme Visit Peter Goering School"]

[Text] Gera (ADN)--On Monday Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister, and Prof Hans Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters, familiarized themselves with the results of military political education in the GDR's college-type and professional schools at the Peter Goering training center. The ministers saw for themselves on this occasion how the decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo of 18 March 1980 about the tasks of universities and colleges in the developed socialist society is being implemented.

The ministers checked studies, training facilities and clubs while students of Berlin's Humbolt University, Rostock's Wilhelm Pieck University, and the Wismar Engineers College--all reservists--reported about achievements and plans in the "Combat Position 80" contest and in preparation for the 5th college conference.

In talks, Army General Hoffmann valued the good results achieved in military political and physical training and expressed the expectation that the students will achieve new successes in both Marxist-Leninist and special professional studies as well as in military political work and in maintaining their combat-capability. Paying tribute to the students' performances, Army General Hoffmann awarded the Combat Order "For Services to People and Fatherland" in silver to the Peter Goering training facility.

"Participating in the visit together with Ministers Heinz Hoffmann and Hans Joachim Boehme were Deputy National Defense Ministers Col Gens Heinz Kessler and Fritz Streletz; Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach; State Secretary Guenter Bernhardt and Dr Peter Fiedler, deputy ministers of university and technical school matters; and Herbert Ziegenhahn, first secretary of the Gera SED Bezirk leadership.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS TRANSIT ABUSE CONVICTIONS

2 May Report

AU051803 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 May 80 p 2

["Agent of Criminal David Gang Convicted"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 30 April 1980 the Berlin Potsdam Bezirk Court sentenced (West) Berlin resident Lothar Mueller to 7 years imprisonment for crimes under Section 105 of the Penal Code in abuse of the transit agreement. He has several previous convictions for inflicting bodily injury on persons.

As a hired and paid agent of the criminal David Gang he actively participated in the preparation and carrying out of subversive actions on the GDR's transit routes. The court hearing on evidence revealed that Mueller maintained close personal contacts with Lutz Kickhaefer and Harold Thiele, leading members of the David Gang operating from West Berlin. They also gave him orders and instructions for committing the crimes, which were organized in the way of gangs. Mueller himself confirmed at the court trial the danger of the David Gang to the public. He pointed out that leading gang members possess handguns obtained by Kickhaefer and Thiele through connections with West Berlin's underworld. The Ford automobile bearing license plate No B-MU 935 used for the crimes was impounded.

7 May Report

AU081250 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 6 May 80, the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk Court sentenced FRG citizen Gerd-Bernd Gollmer to 6 years imprisonment for a crime committed under Section 105 of the Penal Code in violation of the transit agreement. An agent of a criminal gang operating from Berlin (West), Gollmer repeatedly took an active part in subversive crimes against the GDR. He was recruited by the criminal Joachim Snell, who is already known to the court, and instructed to undertake messenger trips. Gollmer was not in possession of a legal driver's licence and used a forged licence given to him by Snell for the execution of his crimes on the GDR transit routes. In carrying out his assignments, Gollmer abused the liberal stipulations for entry to and visiting the GDR capital of Berlin for FRG citizens in order to prepare his criminal actions. The Ford Consul car with the licence numbers B-E 326 was impounded.

BUDAPEST RADIO NOTES MUSKIE APPOINTMENT

LD082104 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The U.S. Senate yesterday approved the appointment of Edmund Muskie as secretary of state. The new head of U.S. diplomacy will be sworn in today. In the course of the Senate hearing, Muskie only hinted at his plans. It is impossible to say on this whether he has a long-term strategy. At any rate, the new secretary of state found it necessary to stress that he would not have accepted the post had he not agreed on all important issues with President Carter. Secretary of State Muskie is already preparing for his first task: It seems certain that he will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko next week in Vienna.

BREZHNEV, GIEREK GREET KADAR, LOSONCZI

LD071934 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI)--Flying over Hungary on Wednesday, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR's Supreme Soviet, sent a message of greetings to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

A similar message was sent to Janos Kadar by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, as his plane flew over Hungarian territory.

KADAR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BELGRADE

LD090834 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The Hungarian party and state delegation which, under the leadership of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council, attended Josip Broz Tito's funeral, has arrived home from Belgrade. The members of the delegation were Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, and Jozsef Halasz, ambassador to Belgrade. The delegation was met at Keleti railway station by Premier Gyorgy Lazar, as well as Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, Central Committee secretaries and Politburo members.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT HEAD WRITES ON SALT II

LD070846 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 7 May 80

["For the Continuation of Detente"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI)--This is the title of an article by Byula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, which is published in Tuesday's NEPSZABADSAG. "There can be little doubt that the world political situation reflects very sensitively the trends in the relationships between the socialist and the capitalist countries, with special regard to the Soviet-U.S. relations which have deteriorated through the fault of the United States...The logical conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing is that the presence and future of detente depend in many ways on these two countries' relationship," begins the article.

"It is, of course, hard to imagine for anyone in his senses that provoking a worldwide clash could be in the national interests of the United States," the paper goes on. "It is fact, however, that by means of sanctions, boycott and propaganda of long not experienced extremism it has largely worsened its contacts with the Soviet Union. And as far as its moves of grave danger to Iran are concerned, the elements of reality, which have prevailed more or less for a couple of years, appear to be losing more and more grounds in the world policy of the current U.S. administration, proving ever more frequently unable to reckon with the possible repercussions of its actions.

"Basically erroneous in the present U.S. attitudes towards the Soviet Union are the dictate aspirations which may destroy the fundaments of peaceful co-existence and negate the world reality based on the balance of forces, according to which no country or group of countries can seek a monopolistic position in the world political arena. The attempts at shattering the principles of equality and interdependence are sure to hit back.

"Strengthening anew peaceful co-existence demands today the SALT II treaty to be put into force by all means. This is the minimal basis for the continuation of genuine and constructive efforts to forestall upsetting the balance of military forces, if for no other reason but because of the commonly known close interconnection between military-strategic issues and foreign politics. The magnitude of armament gives rise to serious world political tensions, which, on the other hand, make it more difficult to achieve genuine disarmament.

"It is more and more pressing to revise the Western approach which raises the local, regional problems, such as the Iranian, to a world policy level and does not shrink back from staking the existence of mankind by extending local crises instead of seeking peaceful solutions to them. This, too, is a key condition for the continuation of detente and the renewed normalization of East-West relations.

"Apart from the United States, great responsibility in avoiding a new cold war lies on the other capitalist states, especially those in Western Europe. Judging from the political stands, the latter--with very few exceptions--while making considerable compromises to the United States, would like to forestall deterioration of the political relations, cessation of the economic contacts and return of the cold war. The present circumstances have plunged the U.S. partners in no easy situation: They are between the enormous pressure of the U.S. administration and the alliance obligations on the one hand, and the alternative of going on with the practice of political realism on the other. In the long run, however, they seem unlikely--just because of their own security --to mechanically follow and go along the road marked out by the U.S. administration. This can hardly be the way to enforcing their interests.

"The member-states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization left far-reaching opportunities untapped in autumn last year," says the paper. At that time the Soviet Union proposed unconditional and immediate negotiations on the medium-range missile issue. If the NATO countries concerned took advantage of the offer, the prospects of detente, and even more of the military situation in Europe, would look much rosier today. It is all the more important now that they should not heighten the tensions and dangers by planting the U.S. medium-range missiles. This would obviously create the conditions of reasonable talks."

"Against all that has happened, there still exist the possibilities of preserving the main elements of peaceful co-existence, and even of further strengthening them. The existing political contacts, the multi-faceted bilateral ties, existent though reduced in intensity, the Helsinki Final Act and other conventions furnish an adequate basis for solving the increasingly dangerous international problems. Targeted ventures like the Madrid meeting or the all-European conference aimed at diminishing tensions and trust-promoting moves assume distinguished importance in the present situation," runs Gyula Horn's article in NEPSZABADSAG.

PRESS REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN SPRING PLANTING

WA091000 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The spring has been cool so far and has favored neither sowing nor cultivating crops already sown. Most of the land plowed in the fall has been readied for further planting. The earliest spring crops such as poppy, oats and spring barley are already in the ground. Where these have not been sown yet, other crops should be substituted, fodder crops, preferably corn. Sowing must be completed on over 2.6 million hectares this spring. So far, this work has been completed on somewhat under 7 million hectares. Because of an increase in the price of sugar on the world market, approximately 105,000 hectares of sugar beets will be planted instead of the 100,000 hectares originally planned. Taking the revised figure into account, farms have finished three-quarters of the sugar beet sowing. One-third of the potato crop has been planted. Although they are somewhat shorter than in other years at this season, fall-sown grains are thriving after having wintered well. Wheat is sturdy and dense.

Further Report

WA091010 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The fields were crowded this Sunday as farmers took advantage of spring sunshine in an effort to overcome the 2-week lag in seasonal field work. In Csongrad County, preparations for planting corn are under way. Some farms in Szolnok County have finished planting sugar beets, and have been sowing corn and sunflower over the weekend. One farm has increased its corn hectarage by 12 percent, and will plant a total of 2,500 hectares of corn. The county expects to begin planting rice on over 1,000 hectares by mid-April. Farms delivering to the Kaposvar Sugar Factory--in Baranya, Tolna and Somogy counties--have finished planting sugar beets. The plants have emerged evenly. Bacs Kiskun County has readied the fields for an additional 7,000 hectares of corn. Spring sowing must be completed on 80,000 hectares in Vas County, and a substantial amount of this work is yet to be done. Preparations for irrigation are underway in the plains of northwestern Hungary.

BRIEFS

$250 MILLION CREDIT--Hungarian National Bank representatives have concluded an agreement on raising a $250 million credit in London. The organization of the credit agreement was undertaken by 10 large American and West European banks. The credit, which is for a term of 7 years, will be granted by 40 banks. It will serve the financing of export development objectives. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Apr 80 p 8 AU]

TRYBUNA LUDU EULOGIZES TITO'S ACHIEVEMENTS, HERITAGE

AU081220 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 May 80 pp 1, 6

[Unattributed article: "Josip Broz Tito"]

[Text] Tito was a man, revolutionary, commander and politician of the highest stature. The history of Yugoslavia, of the international workers movement, of Europe and the world will forever record the name of Josip Broz Tito.

Josip Broz Tito was for many years the president of the SFRY, a marshal and the chairman of the LCY. Discharging those highest party and state functions by the will of the peoples of his country, Tito always regarded himself primarily as a worker--one of the many millions of fellow countrymen in Socialist Yugoslavia. He often stressed that because, as a Marxist, he always evaluated phenomena and problems precisely from class positions. That was the primary reason for his great authority among the working people of all Yugoslavia.

The story of his life, which is so rich, is a simple story because it is a story of a man who always sought the same goal and was loyal to the same ideals.

He was one of 12 children of a poor Croatian peasant. As a graduate from a school for locksmiths he was able to obtain work in a city--Zagreb.

He began his mature life as a worker in metallurgical plants in Bohemia, Germany and Austria. He learned more than just his job--he studied people and the system of social oppression and discovered the essence of the unequal nationalist relations in the countries of Europe at that time.

That is why during World War I, when he was taken prisoner by Czarist troops, he declared himself without hesitation to be on the side of the revolution in Russia. On his return to Yugoslavia be began his activity in the workers revolutionary movement and soon became a familiar and respected activist. At the end of 1937 he took over party leadership and made a decisive contribution to working out a new party line of national unity and to the people's broad antifascist front in Yugoslavia.

The authority of that front and of the communists was responsible for the fact that in 1941--following Hitlerite aggression against Yugoslavia--the party was able to rely on the masses' most extensive support in the nationwide uprising against the fascist invader. Tito--he assumed the name during his illegal activities before the war--became head of the resistance movement. From a few partisan units the movement quickly transformed itself into a partisan army that liberated large tracts of the country and repeatedly tied up large fascist forces in battle. Tito's name became a legend, a hope and a symbol of struggle and victory. The partisan operations and the common struggle against the invader created enduring foundations for the unity of the multinational community and set up the base for a new, people's state. That is why Josip Broz Tito was able to say with all the people in Belgrade in 1945: "New Yugoslavia was not born at a conference table. It was born of the blood of its best sons and daughters, of the sufferings and tears of its nations." We should bear in mind that it was a time when Western politicians seemed to have failed to understand that Yugoslavia was really a new Yugoslavia and that it was no longer possible to direct its destiny and policy in the way the prewar Kingdom of Yugoslavia was directed.

After that hard war Tito used to say to his countrymen: "What we have achieved in struggle is but a beginning. The really enormous tasks are coming up just now, but we have nothing except strong will, high morale and the strength of our own muscles."

As a leader of a free country Josip Broz Tito was as great a politician as he was an excellent commander and talented strategist during the war. So under his leadership the party of the Yugoslav communists took the country on the path of revolutionary social and economic transformations. Those transformations resulted in moving Yugoslavia away from the sphere of traditional backwardness and poverty, creating modern industries and agriculture and reducing imbalances in the development and living standards of the individual republics, an achievement that has effectively helped remove the reasons for the old frictions and nationalist fueds.

Yugoslavia's reconstruction and transformation has been supported by the efforts of all the people in an atmosphere of unity, which was so well known there during the years of partisan struggles. Tito was and will always be a symbol of that unity.

With the attention and consistency of a revolutionary and internationalist Tito was always against attempts to fan nationalism and chauvinism in all their manifestations. He regarded the equality of the Yugoslav peoples as the goal, the supreme good and the only foundation of the endurance and strength of the socialist multinational state. He said this on that subject: "Socialism seeks equality between minority and majority peoples because when equality is achieved minority and majority disappear and what remains is one nation, one producer, one working man."

The name of President Tito denotes a great international authority of Socialist Yugoslavia. Side by side with Prime Minister Nehru and President an-Nasir, President Josip Broz Tito helped create the great political movement of the nonaligned countries. Today that movement is an important factor in world politics, a factor that helps strengthen the forces of peace and that supports the aspirations of peoples and nations to sovereign existence and to equal economic and political relations among the countries of the world.

The international policy of Yugoslavia governed by President Tito has exerted an enormous influence on the scope and nature of the present nonaligned movement and has made a crucial contribution to the cause of world peace and the cause of strengthening the foundations of the climate of detente and cooperation among countries with different sociopolitical systems.

Socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia is a champion of new and equal economic relations in the world. In his activities in the international arena Josip Broz Tito often pointed out that the economic development of the young states in Africa, Asia and Latin America depends precisely on their ability to change and overcome the thoroughly unjust principles of trade and marketing, the privileges as well as the masked economic aggression created and committed by large monopolies and by international capital for dozens and dozens of years.

Socialist Yugoslavia led by Josip Broz Tito gained many friends throughout the world. It also has ties of friendship with our country. Those ties are strong because of the traditions of the common struggles for freedom in centuries past and during the last war. The community of socialist social goals has brought our peoples closer together, regardless of the differences in the choice of ways and means to achieve them. President Tito has always been a familiar, respected and close friend in our country. He was our guest on several occasions. On various occasions he also expressed his interest in Poland and in our progress in socialist construction. In the past few years his meetings with Edward Gierek--the leader of our party and people--always provided new incentives for efforts to intensify our mutually advantageous political and economic cooperation.

All our people's lively and affectionate interest has always attended and attends Yugoslavia's development. [paragraph continues]

That is why in the days of sorrow for the man and the leader who meant so much to our fraternal peoples we are together with Yugoslavia. Like the Yugoslav people we will always remember their great man and revolutionary.

CARTER MAY VISIT SFRY DURING TRIP TO EUROPE

LD082352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] In the United States there is sharp public criticism of President Carter for not going to Belgrade for the ceremonies following the death of Marshal Tito. A series of critical articles on the topic have appeared in the press and there have been many television commentaries on the same subject. Carter's decision to send Vice President Mondale to Belgrade is seen almost universally as a mistake by the political administration. The White House has issued several clearly defensive statements on the subject. It has been stated unofficially that President Carter will most probably pay a short visit to Yugoslavia in a few weeks time on the occasion of his trip to Europe in connection with the economic summit of the industrialized capitalist countries.

CANVASSING FOR POSSIBLE OLYMPIC GAMES POSTPONEMENT REPORTED

LD081609 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3/4 May 80 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Some Poles Are in Favor of Postponing Moscow Games"]

[Text] At last realizing that the threats of boycott, which they have until now refused to take seriously, are in fact quite real, are the socialist countries on the point of changing their attitude to the Moscow Olympic games? At any rate this would seem to be true judging from information imparted in confidence to Western correspondents by some Polish journalists whose connections with the authorities are well known.

In fact, in recent days these journalists have launched a kind of covert campaign looking very much like kite-flying. "Any boycott of the games," they argue in substance, "would be unpleasant for Western countries themselves and could deal a fatal blow to the Olympic games organization. On the other hand, organizing games deprived, as a result of the absence of many best athletes,,of any real sporting significance would be heartbreaking and pointless. Would it not be best, therefore, to agree to postpone the Moscow games--for 1 year, for instance--in the hope that international tension would meanwhile decrease?"

The advantage of such a compromise solution, those Polish journalists add, would be to ward off the threat of boycott while giving Western countries satisfaction.

Obviously, we may wonder whether the Poles are expressing their own views or whether they are putting out feelers on Moscow's behalf. It is very difficult to express any opinion on the subject but it seems that, under the circumstances, the former hypothesis is more likely.

In fact, this attitude is consistent with the Pole's desire to do everything in their power to reduce international tension and, whenever possible, seek compromise solutions. The Warsaw authorities have, in fact, been alarmed not only by the political atmosphere prevailing in the West in general and the Kremlin itself. "The Soviets," the chief editor of a Warsaw weekly newspaper told me, "are absolutely furious with Carter. Furthermore, they feel sure that he will not be reelected and are quite determined to have no further contacts with the current American administration. We find this attitude very dangerous."

PZPR POLITBURO EXAMINES PARIS MEETING REPORT, DOMESTIC ISSUES

AU082115 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The PZPR Central Committee Politburo's Session"]

[Text] At its 6 May session the Politburo examined a report of the PZPR delegation to the Paris meeting of the communist and workers parties in Europe. The meeting was a broad consultation and exchange of views on the current situation in Europe and on prospects for activities in defense of detente and in favor of peace and disarmament. The Politburo approved the activities of the PZPR delegation and expressed its full support for the communists' appeal to the nations of Europe. The cooperation of all democratic and progressive forces is an important factor in the consolidation of detente on our continent. Together with other communist parties the PZPR is ready for consultations and dialogue with the socialist and social democratic parties, with Christian forces and with social organizations in order to assume joint initiatives in favor of peace and disarmament in order to assume joint initiatives in favor of peace and disarmament in Europe.

Next the Politburo examined a report on the progress in implementing the decisions of the Politburo, the government Presidium and the Central Trade Union Council with regard to improving working conditions and accepted proposals insuring the implementation of the eighth congress resolution on this issue. The Politburo noted that in the past few months the safety and hygiene of work had improved in most plants and the dangers leading to accidents at work had decreased.

The Politburo instructed the local administration bodies and economic departments to take consistent action in order to further improve the conditions and safety of work. The role of the scientific base in solving the problems of work safety and hygiene should increase. The Politburo stressed the need for unceasing improvements in the performance of the industrial health services and for expansion of preventive measures. It also noted the need to develop the production of protective clothing and personal protective equipment, to raise the quality of these items and to insure a better use of them. Ignoring the principles of work safety and hygiene is one of the causes of work accidents. This is why the existing regulations must be strictly observed, workers must be given suitable training in this regard and the excessive turnover of workers must be prevented.

The Politburo instructed party bodies in production plants to pay special attention to problems of work safety and hygiene.

Next the Politburo examined a report on problems resulting from the letters, complaints and intercessions addressed to the central committee and party bodies.

Every year, over 500,000 citizens address to party bodies various problems, criticism and proposals personally or by letter. Concerned for the common good, these people point out that it is necessary to intensify the struggle against all kinds of waste and bad management and to increase the responsibility of cadres for economic efficiency, good production quality, good order and social discipline. In connection with the eighth party congress and its resolutions the letters addressed to party bodies approve the party's efforts to intensify and strengthen the principles of social justice and its concern for the development of the family and for the working people's working and living conditions.

The Politburo stressed that party bodies and organizations should continue to pay attention--when evaluating the performance of leading cadres--to the manner in which people's daily concerns and troubles are solved. [paragraph continues]

It is the duty of the managements of economic units and the leaderships of all bodies of state rule to approach the problems submitted by citizens with great care and consideration.

The Politburo decided to proclaim Sunday 18 May a day of party effort. The social efforts of PZPR members and candidates constitute a lasting element of party activities, one that produces specific and tangible results. The Politburo expresses the conviction that this year, too, the party effort will include the tasks whose implementation will benefit the working people, will produce new lasting values for the country and will be an expression of active support for the eighth party resolutions.

BABIUCH RETURNS FROM VISIT TO MOSCOW 8 MAY

LD081410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] After having ended his official, friendly visit to Moscow, Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Poland today. He was greeted at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee led by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council. Representatives of the Soviet Embassy to Poland including Ambassador Boris Aristov were also present.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR'S VISIT

AU081425 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 May 80 p 6

["Joint Communique" issued in Warsaw on the 1-3 May official visit to Poland by Willibald Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria]

[Text] At the invitation of Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Willibald Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, paid an official visit to Poland from 1-3 May. During the visit Minister W. Pahr was received by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and by Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The talks between the two foreign ministers took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, which is a characteristic feature of Polish-Austrian relations and cooperation.

The ministers had a detailed exchange of views on current international problems, paying particular attention to problems of security and the development of cooperation in Europe. They were pleased to note that their views on many problems interesting the two sides were identical or similar.

The two sides expressed their concern over the deteriorating and aggravating international situation and over the upsets in the process of detente. The two ministers were particularly concerned about the arms race, which is intensifying quantitatively and qualitatively, and about the increasing tension in many regions of the world.

The ministers stressed the importance of preserving peace and the need to strictly observe the principles and norms of international law.

The two ministers stressed the need to continue efforts to preserve and strengthen detente, which is advantageous to everyone, and reaffirmed their resolve to do their level best in preventing a negative development of the international situation. A global and regional balance of power is a crucial condition for that.

When discussing the problems of developing cooperation in Europe the sides noted that respect for, and the implementation of, all the principles and decisions of the Helsinki Final Act are of crucial significance. In that connection the two ministers stressed the importance attached by their governments to holding the Madrid conference on schedule and expressed the hope that the conference will produce a meaningful discussion of present and future implementation of the Final Act and new initiatives to consolidate the process of detente.

Proceeding from the assumption that the arms race creates a particular burden on the international situation, the two sides resolutely declared themselves for military detente and disarmament in Europe and for new efforts to achieve effective means by which to lower the level of armaments while ensuring the right of all states to equal security.

The ministers stressed the importance of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The first stage of such a conference could deal with the means by which to create trust. In that connection they discussed the proposals so far submitted, including the Polish proposal that such a conference should be held in Warsaw.

The ministers expressed the hope that the necessary decisions connected with convening the aforementioned conference will be made during the Madrid meeting.

The two sides expressed their interest in ensuring that negotiations on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe and in associated hardware should produce specific results soon.

The ministers also declared themselves for a speedy ratification and implementation of the SALT II accord.

The ministers discussed all aspects of Polish-Austrian relations and noted with satisfaction that mutual cooperation had developed favorably in the past few years. They also decided to continue activities to further intensify Polish-Austrian relations.

The ministers stressed in that connection the importance of developing contacts between leaders as well as between the communities and citizens of the two countries. They declared themselves for the continuation of contacts and exchange of views between their two ministries of foreign affairs regarding all the issues interesting the two countries.

The two ministers attach particular importance to efforts to expand economic cooperation. The two sides agree that, regardless of the progress achieved in this sphere, there are numerous opportunities that still have not been exhausted to intensify economic cooperation, trade and cooperation in third markets. The ministers noted with satisfaction that recently an accord had been signed on expanding economic, industrial and technical cooperation between small and medium enterprises and a protocol was concluded on intensifying industrial cooperation of Polish and Austrian enterprises in third markets. The Polish-Austrian energy cooperation accords that are still being negotiated were an important subject of the talks.

During the visit Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and Minister Willibald Pahr signed an accord on grain deliveries.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of cultural, educational, scientific and technical cooperation and their determination to improve and intensify contacts in those spheres.

The two ministers positively evaluated the present results of the work of the Polish-Austrian group of experts responsible for revision of schoolbooks on history, society and geography. They stressed the importance of introducing the necessary changes into relevant schoolbooks.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the visit, which has helped to further promote friendly Polish-Austrian relations to the advantage of the two countries and in the interest of detente and peace. Minister Willibald Pahr invited Minister Emil Wojtaszek to pay an official visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

NEW CHIEF OF ARMED FORCES POLITICAL BOARD NAMED

AU082040 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Gen Div Dr Jozef Baryla Is New Chief of the Main Administration of the Polish Armed Froces"]

[Text] In connection with the transfer of Gen of Arms Wlodzimierz Sawczuk to foreign service, Gen Div Dr Jozef Baryla has been appointed chief of the Main Administration of the Polish Armed Forces.

Gen Div Dr Jozef Baryla was born in Zawiercie, Katowice Voivodship to a worker family in 1924. He joined the Polish Armed Forces in May 1945. In the first postwar years he served as a line officer. He graduated from the officer artillery school and the military political academy as master in education and later on as doctor in humanities. In the course of many years he held leading political posts at the level of division and military region and at the central level. Before his present appointment he was deputy chief of the Main Political Administration. At the Eighth PZPR Congress he was elected Central Committee member.

Political Administration Session

AU082055 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Council of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces in Session"]

[Text] In connection with the appointment of a new chief of the Main Political Administration the administration's council held an extended plenary session on 6 May. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, and Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Politbur member and Central Committee secretary, were present.

The minister of national defense extended thanks to Gen of Arms Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, who has been transferred to foreign service, and recalled his long soldierly and party career, stressing his achievements in strengthening the political-ideological cohesion and combat readiness of the Polish People's Armed Forces. He wished Gen Wlodzimierz Sawczuk many successes in implementing new responsible state tasks and good health and every happiness. Central Committee Secretary Stanislaw Kania also praised General Sawczuk and extended best wishes to him.

Gen Div Dr Jozef Baryla, the new chief of the Main Political Administration, assured the leadership and the party and the armed forces that, when in command of the dedicated and ideologically tested team of the Main Political Administration and of the entire party-political apparatus of the armed forces, he would consistently implement the tasks posed by the eighth party congress in the sphere of the ideological education and training of soldiers and with regard to improvements in the combat readiness of the Polish People's Armed Forces.

On the same day Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski decorated Gen of Arms Wlodzimierz Sawczuk with the commander cross with a star of the Polonia Restituta order bestowed on him by the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and members of the Ministry of National Defense were present.

JAGIELSKI, ECONOMIC OFFICIALS DISCUSS PRODUCTION, MARKET

AU071352 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3/4 May 80 pp 1,4

["Market Production Is the Top Task--Representatives of Workers Self-Government Groups in Session"]

[Summary] PAP--The 2 April Lodz session of representatives of workers self-government groups, trading organizations, producers' cooperatives, ministries and enterprises producing goods for the market discussed measures to insure a more rapid consolidation of the market balance through improving the supplies of goods and services for the population.

The session stressed that this year's plans for the supply of goods to the market is under pressure, and that it is being implemented under persisting difficulties in the supply of raw materials. The rate of increases in the income of the population continues to be higher than planned. In addition, the situation is being complicated by a high demand for foodstuffs, which is to some extent a result of the difference between prices for food and those for industrial products. The pressure on the market has also been increased by the fact that people have some of last year's money that could not have been spent on goods because of gaps in supplies. That is why the certain improvement in supplies to the market in the first quarter of the year is not being felt to any appreciable extent. The shortage of a number of products in demand, including staple products, is continuing.

In view of this, efforts must be continued to broadly improve conceived economic efficiency. Above all we must eliminate the production of goods that consumers recognize as unnecessary and that absorb various raw and other materials of special value in the present situation. Producers must also focus their efforts on turning out the standard goods that help meet the needs of the populace, and whose shortage in the market is felt especially strongly. The industry must be more flexible in catering to the needs of the market, must use all opportunities for effectively processing raw materials, and must eliminate the features--often petty ones--that cause gaps in supplies.

The better exploitation of local sources of raw materials, improved transportation of goods and the correct management of small enterprises' production, especially insofar as the disposal of food surpluses is concerned, can crucially improve market supplies.

"Speaking at the end of the session, Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski stressed that implementation of the eighth congress resolution calls for paying particular attention to all factors that help overcome imbalances and shortages in the domestic market.

"The results of the past 4 months were favorable, but that does not mean that market needs were fully met. We must continue to use all resources for the production of standard goods to meet the population's basic needs.

"In our activities in favor of the market, M. Jagielski stressed, we have to rely more than ever on our own resources. That is because we have to rationalize imports in view of the rapidly increasing prices in the world market, and so on.

"Improved market supplies also call for further improvements in the functioning of trade, for the correct use of trade's material base, for a closer cooperation with producers, and for finding the extra potential to supplement market supplies. All that should help strengthen the market balance. For that reason we must also exert more control when increasing the income of the population. Such increases must be directly tied to increases in productivity and must be governed by the principles of social justice."

MINISTER VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

AU072156 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3/4 May 80 p 2

["Polish Motor Industry Yesterday and Today--Statement by Aleksander Kopec, Minister of Machine Engineering Industry"]

[Summary] PAP--In a statement given to PAP, Aleksander Kopec, minister of machine engineering industry, spoke of the achievements and further development of the Polish automotive industry. The production achievements in the seventies were a result of great investment efforts in the motor industry. We built the small car plant in Bielsko-Biala, the motor equipment plant in Praszka and the plant for the production of brake linings in Marki-Pustelnik near Warsaw. We also modernized many old plants.

At present, there are over 2 million cars on our roads--four times more than in 1970--about 500,000 trucks and tens of thousands of buses. In 1980-85 we plan to increase the production of cars to about 500,000 a year, including about 250,000 Fiat 126P cars. The growing needs of transportation call for changes in the production of trucks. We need large trucks capable of carrying more goods and using less fuel. We expect at the end of the eighties to produce about 10,000 large trucks and about 15,000 medium trucks. The production of buses will increase to 10,000 a year.

The program for the development of the automotive industry devotes much attention to the problem of fuel economy. We plan to cut fuel consumption by installing diesel engines in cars. The Fso car plant and the institute of the automotive industry are working on a diesel engine for our Fiat 125P and Polonez cars. Within a few years, most of our trucks will have diesel engines. Another way to cut fuel consumption will be the use of synthetic compounds in the construction of cars and trucks to reduce their weight. We also seek to extend the useful troublefree life of motor vehicles.

The effective servicing of cars and trucks depends on the reliable supply of spare parts, and that is why we are making intensive efforts to improve the situation in this regard. All motor plants and cooperating plants will consistently increase the production of spare parts and raise their quality. Another crucial problem is the network of service stations. The Polmozbyt organization now runs 260 such stations with the help of 36,000 workers. This year we will commission another 35 Polmozbyt stations. Those stations account for 15 percent of all car service facilities, but they service about 40 percent of all customers.

In 1976, the Ministry of Machine Engineering Industry approved a program for the construction of 100 service stations incorporating 1,400 service stands. So far 960 service stands have been commissioned, and this year almost 500 new stands will be made available for service. The 100th station will be opened in the second half of this year. We expect that in the coming 5-year period the number of car service stands will increase about 1 ½ times, and that the production of car maintenance and repair equipment will be doubled.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES RESERVE OFFICERS

AU072102 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at a 3 May Warsaw meeting with the participants in the fourth national conference of reserve officers]

[Text] Speaking during the meeting with reserve officers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski cordially congratulated all the officers who had just been decorated and promoted for their services. Stressing the great importance of the reserve officers clubs in helping to strengthen the country's defense, he drew attention to the high status of reserve officers in sociopolitical life and in their activities in favor of civil defense and educating young people as patriots and defenders.

Referring to the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed its sociopolitical and military consequences, which were later on strengthened by the power of the Warsaw Pact. The postwar political and territorial order created as a result of that victory has preserved peace in Europe to this very day. That is also the result of the struggle, service and work of three generations of soldiers--citizens of our country--who fought for that victory and who--united by the common idea of serving the fatherland, continue now to consolidate the fruits of that order in peaceful work. The activities of the reserve officers clubs, whose members constitute the cadre base of our armed forces, are a strong expression of that.

Further, the minister of national defense stressed--in the context of the present international situation--the need to always strengthen the country's defense. In conclusion, he thanked the club functionaries for their social work and wished all reserve officers further successes in sociopolitical and professional activities, and every happiness in their private lives.

YOUTH FEDERATION APPROVES PERSONNEL CHANGES

AU081451 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 May 80 p 2

["Plenum of the Main Administration of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth--Organizational Changes"]

[Summary] The 5 April Warsaw plenum of the main administration of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth was attended by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary. Zandarowski presented the Politburo's proposals with regard to appointing a new chairman of the main administration, because the previous chairman--Krzysztof Trebackzkiewicz--had been transferred to a party post. The plenum unanimously approved the proposal that Andrzej Koltek, chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, should be appointed new chairman of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth. At the same time, the plenum appointed Andrzej Ornat, commander in chief of the Polish Scout Union, deputy chairman of the federation in place of Jerzy Wojciechowski, who had asked to be released from the post.

The plenum devoted much attention to problems of further improving ideoeducational work of the youth movement. The results of that work should exert a more direct influence on young people's achievements in study and work. The tasks in that connection are included in the plenum resolution.

SCINTEIA PRAISES TITO'S LIFE, WORKS; RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU081306 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 May 80 p 5

["Excerpt" from editorial article: "From the Bottom of Our Hearts and With Fraternal Solidarity at the Side of the Friendly Yugoslav Peoples"]

[Excerpt] As a result of the enthusiastic work performed by the Yugoslav peoples under LCY leadership headed by Comrade Tito, Yugoslavia--a former agrarian country with a backward economy dating back to prewar times--radically changed its image after the liberation. Great and excellent successes were recorded in the country's comprehensive development on the basis of self-management and self-administration; a new and dynamic economy was achieved with a powerful industrial potential and with a continuously modernizing agriculture; new towns and economic centers have appeared on the country's map; and the material and cultural living standard has increased considerably. At the same time, people's power has consolidated and the lasting unity and cohesion of the peoples and nationalities in the republics and provinces of the SFRY has strengthened. The socialist community based on the unity and fraternity of its people is a guarantee for the free and independent development of the flourishing multinational socialist state. All these successes have been and are being followed with friendly feelings by the Romanian people who much appreciate them and who rejoice at them as in their own successes.

As is well known, President Tito has exerted great influence on international life. Greatly appreciated are his merits in the struggle to resolve comtemporary problems in a progressive and democratic manner, to abolish the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, to assert and promote new international relations and the principles of peaceful coexistence, based on respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and each people's right to fully master its destiny, as the only guarantee for security and peace throughout the world. Comrade Tito was one of the initiators and founders of the nonaligned movement. He struggled tirelessly to strengthen the movement and its progressive and revolutionary nature in order to surmount differences and bloc policy, to achieve the dismantling of blocs, the independent development of all people and their participation, on an equal footing, in the discussion of all international problems, in the achievement of disarmament and in establishing a new world economic order.

President Tito firmly shared the conviction that the Balkans--formerly one of the most troubled areas in Europe, generating conflicts which brought about great suffering for the peoples there--must be turned into an area of peaceful cooperation and of good neighborliness. Along with Romania and other Balkan states, the SFRY, under Comrade Tito's leadership, consistently struggled so that calm was established in that area, so that relations of cooperation and friendship among peoples were consistently promoted to permit them to develop freely without any restrictions and to devote all their effort to constructive work and progress in keeping with their own desires and aspirations.

The outstanding role played by Comrade Tito in the international communist and workers movement as a firm and tireless militant for the assertion of new types of relations among parties, based on the principles of autonomy, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and strict respect for each party's right to independently formulate its own policy--essential requirements of a new unity--is known.

In conformity with guidelines established by Comrade Tito, the LCY has consistently been in favor of promoting broad relations of international solidarity with all progressive and democratic forces, relations of extensive cooperation with the most varied and new political and social movements militating for peace--ideas which life has fully confirmed as a primary requirement for peace, detente and international security.

The communists and the Romanian people highly appreciate the fraternal relations of deep friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and LCY, between Romania and Yugoslavia in the development of which the relations based on esteem and mutual respect established between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito proved to play an essential role.

As is well known, Romania has repeatedly played host to Comrade Tito. Each time our people proved their feelings of great appreciation, esteem and regard nutured for him--the same way as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed with particular respect and warm friendship in Yugoslavia. The meetings and talks, contacts and consultations between the two leaders took on a systematic, traditional nature over the years and each time opened up new and broad horizons for deepening cooperation at various levels between our countries, for building such huge joint projects as the Danube hydropower stations--real steel and concrete bridges of friendship--for developing exchanges of experience and giving impetus to the upward trend of relations between the two parties, for their cooperation at an international level in their mutual interests and for the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Sharing from the bottom of their hearts the deep sorrow of the Yugoslav peoples at the passing of their esteemed and beloved leader, Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the communists and working people in Socialist Romania are assured that their comrades with the same ideals and aspirations in Yugoslavia will turn their grief into mobilizing energy and will determinedly advance under LCY leadership on the course established by President Tito, thus carrying forward his everlasting work and ensuring Socialist Yugoslavia's flourishing.

The cable sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidium stressed: "Together with all our party and people I want to express the conviction that the relations of collaboration, solidarity and cooperation at various levels between our two parties and states will continue to develop and that Romanian-Yugoslav friendship will become closer and closer and more lasting in the interests of the two peoples, of socialism and peace throughout the world."

All our people believe that the supreme homage they can pay to the memory of the great and dear departed friend, Comrade Tito, is to do all they can to strengthen friendship and good neighborliness between our socialist countries, between the two peoples in the interest of the continuous flourishing of free Romania and Yugoslavia, of the great common cause of socialism, of the people's freedom and independence and in the interest of peace throughout the world.

7 May Editorial

AU082135 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 May 80 pp 1, 6

[Unattributed editorial: "The Fruitful Comprehensive Romanian-Yugoslav Cooperation--An Expression of Lasting and Longstanding Friendship"]

[Text] With mourning hearts and with feelings of profound sorrow, the Romanian communists and all our people wholeheartedly share in the huge loss suffered by Yugoslavia's friendly peoples in the passing away of Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito--President of the republic, LCY president, tried leader of the Yugoslav peoples, outstanding revolutionary militant of the international communist and workers movement and eminent personality of the contemporary age--has also been a great and close friend of the Romanian people and Socialist Romania.

The Romanian people highly appreciate the exceptionally important contribution jointly made by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito to developing relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia. "The many meetings, contacts and talks I have personally had with Comrade Tito"--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said in his condolence telegram--"have strongly cemented our relations of esteem, regard and heartfelt friendship, an important element of the ever closer friendship and ever greater cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries."

The sentiments of friendship between the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples have deep roots in the historical past. Through the centuries, history has made the destinies of our peoples and countries similar. For centuries on end both the Romanian people and and Yugoslav peoples have had to wage an unabated struggle against foreign oppression and domination and for defending their national being. In this hard and long struggle, our two peoples often fought shoulder to shoulder against the same enemy and for the same noble goal, namely to win freedom and independence. A brilliant expression of this mutual cooperation is the 1877-78 war, when Romanian and Serbian soldiers jointly shed their blood to attain the great ideal of national independence. Coincidence has also made the date of the creation of modern Yugoslavia the same as the date of the formation of the united Romanian nation state--telling proof of the similar destinies of the two countries and peoples. Later, in the period between the two world wars, the revolutionary forces and the communist parties of Romania and Yugoslavia--carrying out their activity in difficult conditions underground and having to face the terror and persecutions of royal dictatorship regimes and of fascist groups--have also helped each other in the struggle for the cause of their fatherland's freedom and independence. Romanian communists, sacrificing their lives in the struggle against Hitlerite occupation, have followed with feelings of admiration and solidarity the heroic struggle and brave deeds of the Yugoslav peoples in the great epic of the national liberation from the fascist yoke. As a matter of fact it is well-known that sons of the Romanian people also participated in the resistance movement in Yugoslavia, fighting and sacrificing themselves alongside the Yugoslav partisans. Under these conditions, it is not at all surprising that, during the great 1944 autumn offensive of the Peoples' Liberation Army, the Yugoslav leaders headed by Comrade Josip Broz Tito chose Romania's territory, namely the city of Craiova, as the site of certain important international political and diplomatic talks.

During the socialist years, Romanian-Yugoslav relations acquired new dimensions and continuously enriched their contents. One can say that nothing, no artificial factor, could weaken the durability, profoundness, permanence and sincerity of the feelings of warm friendship and solidarity nurtured by the Romanian people for the Yugoslav peoples. Of course, the indestructible basis of the relations of close friendship and fruitful comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia consists of our common system and ideology, the fact that our states are led by the workers class party, the common goals of building the new system, and the determination of both communist parties and both peoples to ensure the free and independent development of their countries. along the road of progress, civilization, socialism and communism.

At the same time, another most important ractor of this close relationship is the fact that relations between Romania and Yugoslavia are based on strict observance of principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. The strict observance of these principles gives a particular value to our relations. [paragraph continues]

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, "We have good reason to assert that the Romanian-Yugoslav relations are an example of fruitful cooperation between two neighboring socialist states, on the basis of full equality, mutual esteem and regard and comradely trust." In his turn, a few months later, Comrade Josip Broz Tito said on his return to Belgrade after the official friendship visit to our country: "I stress with satisfaction that the truly friendly character of our relations with Romania was again confirmed after my visit, relations which are animated by fully mutual respect and trust. The Yugoslav-Romanian relations can serve everywhere as an example of relations of good neighborliness. This is important not only for our two countries, but also, on a wider plane, for security and cooperation in Europe, particularly in the Balkans."

Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation is continuously expanding on these lasting bases and is also facilitated by another important stimulating factor, namely geographic neighborliness and closeness, whose utilization increases the efficiency of economic cooperation. The fertile character of this cooperation is clearly illustrated in the joint construction of the great line of energy and light across the Danube, the Iron Gates I hydroelectric system, to be followed by the next project, the Iron Gates II, whose construction was inaugurated 2 years ago by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito. These are vivid examples of the broad prospects opened by the blending of the creative talents and capabilities of the two peoples in the vast work of socialist construction. In recent years the chronicle of Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation has marked the commissioning of a number of other joint economic units, the expansion and diversification of economic cooperation and the intensification of production sharing. In this respect, during the last summit in Bucharest, proceeding from opportunities offered by the steady development and modernization rate of Romania's and Yugoslavia's economies and by the rapid increase in their industrial and technological potential, the two sides adopted a number of very important decisions aimed at continuously improving cooperation methods and drafting long-term programs for joint research and investments in energy, raw materials, agriculture and greater cooperation in third markets.

At the same time, bilateral cooperation in culture, education and information is expanding, something which can contribute to better mutual understanding of intellectual assets and to closer ties of friendship between the two peoples.

The decisive, basic and permanent element of the development of comprehensive Romanian-Yugoslav relations are the ties of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and LCY. The RCP and LCY have always based their bilateral relations on principles of autonomy, equality in rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and strict observance of each party's right to independently draft its own policy and choose its own struggle methods for the revolutionary change of the society, in accordance with concrete conditions prevailing in its country, while also unswervingly acting to promote these principles in relations between the entire international communist and workers movement, as the only possible foundation of a new kind of unity and solidarity. The RCP and LCY are also making steady efforts to devel[illegible] cooperation of communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, all progressive and democratic forces and national liberation and pacifist movements in order to fulfill the key ideals of freedom, social change, detente and peace throughout the world.

Unflinchingly militating for peace, against the imperialist policy of aggression, dikat and interference in the domestic affairs of peoples and against colonialism and neocolonialism, Romania and Yugoslavia have cooperated and continue to actively cooperate at the international level to assert the new policy of full equality among nations and of respect for the right of peoples to develop in freedom, without any foreign interference. Another field of broad cooperation between our countries is the attainment of lasting security in Europe, the continent where two world wars broke out, during which both peoples sustained great losses, and where huge quantities of weapons have been amassed, something that seriously endangers the peace and destiny of all mankind. [paragraph continues]

Romania and Yugoslavia cooperate to implement the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a single whole and for a thorough preparation of the forthcoming all-European meeting in Madrid, which is designed to give new impetus to comprehensive cooperation and to particularly lead to adopting firm measures of military disengagement and disarmament, without which there can be no real security in Europe and throughout the world.

As Balkan countries, Romania and Yugoslavia are vitally interested in establishing relations of peace and understanding between states in this region and in ensuring stability and good neighborliness in the Balkans, in order to turn this area into an area of peace and cooperation. Animated by such aspirations and bearing in mind the tragic historical experience of the time when the Balkans were a hotbed of tension and conflict with most serious consequences for all peoples, our countries attach the greatest importance to ensuring detente and security in this region and developing friendly relations of mutual respect, cooperation and good neighborliness, relations that can contribute to promoting European security and detente and peace throughout the world.

Romania and Yugoslavia also have identical positions on other international issues, thus making a widely appreciated contribution to democratizing the international life and discussing the great problems facing contemporary mankind, namely disarmament, the elimination of hotbeds of tension and conflict, the elimination of economic gaps and the establishment of a new international economic order. Our country pays particular attention to the very important role devolving upon the nonaligned movement in positive developments at the world level, a movement whose foundation and development is so closely tied to the activity of President Tito. Our country develops relations of close cooperation with these countries and participates in the activity of this anti-imperialist movement for asserting the ideals of peace, independence and progress for all peoples.

One can say that the most vital aspirations of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples, the most important domestic and international goals of the two countries and the key national interests of Romania and Yugoslavia in the political, economic and any other field are in full accordance with each other, are closely correlated, pave the way for a broad, profound and lasting cooperation and necessarily require the continuous and permanent strengthening of this cooperation.

Dearly appreciating the friendship with the Yugoslav peoples and the cooperation between our countries in all fields and recalling with profound respect the memory of President Tito, Romanian communists and all our people firmly share Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's assessment in the homage delivered at the opening session of the national forum of Romania's youth: "We are convinced that friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will last forever, will be a guarantee of their progress along the road of socialism and communism and will make an everlasting contribution to the cause of peace, independence, detente and international cooperation." In this spirit, Socialist Romania and the Romanian people reiterate the determination to energetically act to develop the fraternal relations of cooperation and solidarity with the Yugoslav peoples, in the name of the common ideals of socialism, communism, the freedom and independence of peoples, detente, security and peace in the world.

KIM IL-SONG ACCEPTS CEAUSESCU INVITATION TO VISIT

AU090914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0850 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/5/1980--Answering an invitation extended by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will visit Romania.

BURTICA RECEIVES ANGOLAN DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER

AU071842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/5/1980--On Wednesday, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Carlos Alberto van Dunen, minister of internal trade of the People's Republic of Angola, who is visiting Romania. They discussed problems regarding the further development of commercial exchanges, the intensification and development of economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Angola in various domains of mutual interest.

RCP'S RAUTU HOLDS TALKS IN COPENHAGEN

AU071048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Copenhagen, (AGERPRES) 7/5/1980--Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, received Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. On the occasion, a warm comradely salute was conveyed to the chairman of the Danish Communist Party on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. Thanking, Joergen Jensen asked that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed best wishes of good health as well as wishes of new achievements for the Romanian people in its work of building socialism in Romania.

Leonte Rautu also called on K.B. Andersen, president of the Danish Parliament. Tackling some aspects of the international situation, the sides stressed the necessity for efforts to be intensified with a view to creating a climate of peace and security in Europe and in the orld, stressing the special role incumbent on parliaments in attaining this desideratum.

Leonte Rautu also met Lasse Budtz, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Danish Social-Democratic Party, with whom he exchanged views on the present preoccupations of the two parties and on some international questions.

Message to Socialist Party

AU041925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/5/1980--A warm salute of friendship from the R.C.P., from its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu was addressed to the conference of the Danish Socialist People's Party [SPP] by Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

He expressed satisfaction at the fruitful collaboration between the R.C.P. and the S.P.P. of Denmark, the confidence that it serves the expansion and diversification of the relations between Romania and Denmark, the collaboration between the two countries in international arena.

After emphasizing that the Romanian people is plenarily engrossed in the carrying through of the objectives set bythe 12th Congress of the R.C.P., the speaker said: Romania broadly develops the relations of collaboration and friendship wit all socialist states, works for the development of the relations of cooperation with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, with the small and medium-sized countries, for the expansion of the links with the economically developed states, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, grounding her relations with all countries of the world on the principles of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

At present, he said, the R.C.P. and the Romanian state consider that everything possible must be done in order to prevent the international tension from mounting, for the settlement of all disputes by means of negotiations, for the definitive renunciation of force and threat with force. The attainment of these desiderata demands the mobilization of all advanced political forces, of public opinion, of the peoples. In conclusion, the speaker pointed out that the R.C.P. campaigns for the expansion and consolidation of the collaboration with all communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the parties in the newly-independent states, with the national liberation movements.

RCP GREETS SAN MARINO SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU041930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/5/1980--On behalf of the R.C.P., of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the R.C.P. representative to the 33rd Congress of the Socialist Party of San Marino, Eugen Florescu, alternate member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., addressed to the participants a warm message of salute and best wishes of success in the unfolding of the congress proceedings, in the accomplishment of the decisions to be adopted.

JOINT ROMANIAN-ITALIAN BANK BEGINS OPERATIONS

AU071049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Rome (AGERPRES) 7/5/1980--The first general meeting of share-holders and the meeting of the board of directors of the new joint Romanian-Italian bank, which starts activity this month, took place in the Italian capital.

Based in Milan, the new institution, whose shareholders are the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade (with 50 percent of the capital) and Banco di Sicilia (with 50 per cent) will handle all kinds of banking operations and will contribute to the development of the Romanian-Italian commerical exchanges and of the economic cooperation.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS OPEN IN BUCHAREST

AU071050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/5/80--The seventh edition of the spring international fair, TIBCO, and the fourth international chemistry show opened in the Romanian capital city on May 7. They are specialised economic and trade reunions for presentation of food and industrial products, chemical and petrochemical, pharmaceutical products, cosmetics as well as plant machinery and equipment used in these branches.

The official opening ceremony held in the Piata Scienteii exhibition complex was attended by Premier Ilie Verdet, by other members of the Romanian party and state leadership, by members of the government and by other Romanian officials. Present were foreign governmental delegations, heads of missions and other members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Bucharest and businessmen from abroad.

The two international exhibitions will keep opened for nine days. TIBCO and the international chemistry show this year bring together over 300 Romanian economic organizations and enterprises as well as over 500 producers and exporters from Austria, Britain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Denmark, France, GDR, Federal Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Libya, Netherlands, Poland, Senegal, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, USA, USSR, Yugoslavia. The Palestine Liberation Organization is also represented.

FOREIGN DIGNITARIES ARRIVE, MEET LEADERS, PRAISE TITO

Zhivkov Arrival

AU080955 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 8 May 80

["Condolences"--BTA heading]

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (BTA correspondent)--Yesterday the Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in the Yugoslav capital to attend the mourning ceremony for Josip Broz Tito.

At the Surcin International Airport of Belgrade the Bulgarian delegation was welcomed by Mr Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, and by other Yugoslav officials.

Upon my first touch of Yugoslav soil I would like to express the deep condolences of the Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people on the death of Josip Broz Tito, said Mr Zhivkov.

We highly appreciate the fact that you came to express condolences at such a difficult time for the Yugoslav peoples, said Mr Vlaskalic.

At the Palace of the Federation the Bulgarian party and state delegation headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov was received by Mr Lazar Kolisevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, by Mr Dragoslav Markovic, chairman of the Skupstina [SFRY Assembly], Mr Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council and Mr Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs. Mr Todor Zhivkov, Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, and the Bulgarian ambassador to Belgrade, Mr Rayko Nikolov, expressed their feelings of sympathy on the death of the Yugoslav head of state and party leader. In the book of condolences Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and president of the State Council, wrote:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we express our deepest condolences on the death of the chairman of the League of Yugoslav Communists and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito.

Comrade Tito headed the party of the Yugoslav Communists in the course of the more than 40 years and his service and contribution to the successes of the people's liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples against fascism and capitalism, to the construction of modern Socialist Yugoslavia are immense. An outstanding statesman and politician, he was one of the founders and prominent figures of the movement of the non-aligned.

In these hard days for the Yugoslav Communists and the peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people express their conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will continue to develop and strengthen in the name of peace and socialism in the Balkans and the world.

In the Palace of the Skupstina, where thousands of Yugoslav people are filing in sorrowful silence past the sarcophagus of J.B. Tito, the Bulgarian delegation arrived at dusk in the company of Mr Tihomir Vlaskalic and other Yugoslav officials.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria laid a wreath at the sarcophagus of the Yugoslav head of state and party leader and paid tribute to his memory. At the red ribbon was written: "To Josip Broz Tito from Todor Zhivkov."

Zhivkov-Kolisevski Meeting

LD090321 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0301 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Lazar Kolisevski and Bulgarian State Council President and Communist Party First Secretary Todor Zhivkov met in Belgrade yesterday evening.

On behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party, government and people, Zhivkov extended to Kolisevski deep condolences on the death of President Tito and set out that he, himself, will "always cherish the memory of the meetings with the best son of the Yugoslav peoples."

Zhivkov noted that President Tito urged the establishment and strengthening of friendly relations and, in general, cooperation between the Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples since the days of his close friendship and cooperation with the great son of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov.

The talks Kolisevski-Zhivkov meeting [as received] was attended by Presidency Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dusan Dragosavac; League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee President Tihomir Vlaskalic; Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and the members of the Bulgarian delegation to the funeral of President Tito, Foreign Minister and Communist Party Political Bureau member Petur Mladenov and Ambassador in Belgrade Raiko Nikolov.

During the meeting, the need was stressed (?creating) good-neighbour relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and investing new efforts to expand and develop overall mutual cooperation.

Zhivkov Meets Malta's Buttigieg

AU082001 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (BTA correspondent)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council, met Mr Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, here today. Present on the Bulgarian side was also Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister.

Questions pertaining to the implementation of the agreements on the further development of bilateral (?relations) signed during the official visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov to Malta, were discussed.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Zhivkov, Ceausescu Meeting

AU082026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES 8/5/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, met on May 8 Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria. Present were Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Participating were also Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the BCP, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

During the talk, the party and state leaders of Romania and Bulgaria noted with full satisfaction that the bilateral relations in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other domains witnessed an ever ascending course, in accordance with the agreements reached during the summit in Bucharest and Sofia. At the same time, both sides considered that the development and diversification of the socialist economies of the two neighbour and friendly countries provide multiple possibilities of cooperation in production, of collaboration in new branches of the material production. The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Arrival of MSZMP's Kadar

LD081246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0946 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--The party and state delegation of neighbouring Hungary arrived in Belgrade by train this morning. The delegation is headed by Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee First Secretary and State Council member Janos Kadar. Kadar is accompanied by Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary Jozsef Halasz.

Kadar Lays Wreath

LD081318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0927 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--Accompanied by their delegations, the following heads-of-delegations have laid wreaths since 1 a.m. this morning at the bier of President Tito in the rotunda of the assembly of Yugoslavia: The head of the state delegation of Brazil, Gen. Jose Ferraz da Rosha, minister of state and chief of the general staff, the head of the state delegation of Argentina, Dr. Alberto Rodriguez Varela, minister of justice; Willy Brandt, president of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, a friend of long-standing of President Tito.

The Hungarian state and party delegation has paid its last respects to President Tito. Its wreath was laid by Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee First Secretary and Hungarian Presidential Council member Janos Kadar.

Kadar-Doronjski Meeting

LD081254 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar was received today by League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency presiding member Stevan Doronjski.

In the name of the party, state and people of Hungary, Kadar expressed deep condolences on the death of President of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

Janos Kadar pointed to President Tito's outstanding role and the enormous respect he enjoys the world over. During the meeting, relations and cooperation between the two parties and countries were assessed as developing successfully. Mutual readiness was expressed for the further comprehensive development of friendly relations and cooperation.

Ceausescu, UK's Thatcher Meet

AU082027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade AGERPRES 8/5/1980--On May 8, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu met in Belgrade the prime minister of Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher. The interview was attended by Ilie Verdet and Stefan Andrei.

The Romanian head of state congratulated once again the leader of the Conservative Party on her investiture with office of prime minister and expressed his conviction that the good relations existing between Romania and Great Britain would further witness an ascending course, for the benefit of both peoples.

The British prime minister thanked for the feelings expressed, and manifested the resolve to act for stimulating the positive evolution of the Romanian-British relations.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the current stage of the many-sided relations between the two countries as well as the determination to act for their steady deepening and diversification by seeking new ways and possibilities of amplifying the economic collaboration, commercial exchanges and the cooperation in other fields of activity.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher also approached questions of the current international political situation. The wish of Romania and of Great Britain was reiterated to actively cooperate on an international plane, to make their contribution to the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting called upon to open fresh prospects to furthering the process of building security, peace, detente and collaboration in Europe. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Ceausescu Meets 'Arafat

AU091013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0914 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 9/5/1980--On Thursday night Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met in Belgrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed his whole gratitude to the Romanian head of state for the support Socialist Romania, her president, are permanently granting to the just fight of the Palestinian people for its sacred rights.

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While discussing current problems of international life they laid stress on the ways of solving the situation in that region of the globe. Both sides underlined the necessity of solving the Middle East problems by political negotiations, by the achievement of a global peace which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, to the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem, inclusive of the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Romania's Radulescu Praises Tito

LD081308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0919 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, May 7, TANJUG--"Each meeting with President Tito made me aware of new traits in his striking personality," Romanian State Council First Vice-President Gheorghe Radulescu has stated to TANJUG. Radulescu (?affirmed) that Tito, with his talent of a lucid statesman and politician, was able with ease to get to the core of each matter and "in a few words say a great deal about the complex questions of socialist construction and international issues."

Romania's Cazacu on Tito

LD081314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0335 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)--Tito is an eminent figure who has made a major contribution to the development of socialism in the world, new relations in the international communist movement, peace and international understanding, Communist Party of Romania Political Executive Committee member and Central Committee Secretary Virgil Cazacu has stated in Bucharest to TANJUG correspondent.

Ohira Meets Hua Guofeng

OW082357 Tokyo NHK Domestic Service in Japanese 2300 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Ohira met with PRC Premier Hua Guofeng at the official residence of the Japanese ambassador in Belgrade at 0100 Japan time today, after the funeral service for the late Yugoslav President Tito. Correspondent Maeda has filed the following report on this meeting:

[Begin Maeda recording] Prime Minister Ohira contacted PLO Chairman 'Arafat for the first time, shook hands with CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev, and met with leaders of various other countries while attending the funeral for the late Yugoslav President Tito. At 0100 today Japan time, after the state funeral was over, Prime Minister Ohira met with PRC Premier Hua Guofeng at the official residence of the Japanese Ambassador in Belgrade. Hua, accompanied by Ji Pengfei and others, visited the embassy for the meeting. The two leaders discussed the Iranian and Afghan issues. On the Afghan issue, Hua said: "The Soviet move in Afghanistan is part of the Soviet effort to expand its influence among nonaligned countries, particularly the Islamic countries. It is not an accidental incident but part of the Soviet strategy. I think the ultimate Soviet goal is to conquer not only Afghanistan but the whole oil-producing region in the Middle East. Nobody knows what the next Soviet move will be, but one must study Soviet intentions carefully." In this way, Hua bitterly criticized the Soviet Union.

Concerning the Iranian issue, Premier Hua categorically asserted that the holding of the hostages is clearly an illegal act. However, he expressed the opinion that the whole world should strive to settle the prpblem by considering not only sanctions but also various other methods. [end recording]

Prime Minister Ohira exchanged greetings with Indian Prime Minister Gandhi, Bangladesh President Rahman, and UN Secretary General Waldheim. During the funeral service, he also shook hands with CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev and PLO Chairman 'Arafat, and met with many other leaders.

He is scheduled to fly to Bonn later today to meet with Chancellor Schmidt shortly before 2000 today Japan time.

More on Hua-Ohira Talks

OW090039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, May 8, KYODO--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng strongly criticized the Soviet Union Thursday and said the Soviet strategic objective was to gain control of the oil producing areas in the Middle East.

He told Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira at a meeting held at the official residence of the Japanese ambassador here that the moves of the Soviet Union must be closely studied, according to Japanese officials. He thus indicated strong caution in respect to movements of the Soviet Union.

The officials said Hua took up most of the meeting lasting some 45 minutes dealing with the Afghanistan problem. The officials said Ohira did not make known his views, in particular, on the Afghanistan issue.

On Yugoslavia's diplomatic policy in the post-Tito era, the officials said Hua expressed the view that there will be no basic change even after the death of President Tito.

At the outset of the meeting, Ohira commented on the international situation after the death of Tito and said "our responsibility is big." He believed the role of China has become bigger and expressed the hope that Yugoslavia will continue to maintain its current course.

At Hua's request, Ohira briefed the premier on the results of his talks held with leaders of the U.S., Mexico and Canada during his tour of the three countries.

Ohira also welcomed the scheduled visit to Japan from May 27 of Premier Hua and said the visit will be an epochal event for Sino-Japanese relations.

Both Ohira and Hua attended the state funeral held for Tito before their meeting, which was arranged at the request of the Chinese side.

Honecker Talks With Doronjski

LD082344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2123 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade (ADN correspondent)--At the end of his participation in the obsequies for Josip Broz Tito, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, met Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and member of the SFRY Presidium.

During the meeting at the LCY Central Committee building Erich Honecker once more expressed to the Yugoslav party and state leadership and all workers of the SFRY the sincere and deeply-felt sympathy of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the people of the GDR, on the death of the great son of the working class and all peoples of the SFRY, the outstanding representative of the Yugoslav, international and communist workers' movement, Josip Broz Tito.

Erich Honecker and Stevan Doronjski paid tribute to the successful development of relations between the SED and the LCY, the GDR and the SFRY in all areas. In agreement they expressed the determination of continuing consistently and on a firm basis the overall cooperation in the spirit of the principles of friendship, mutual regard and trust, as agreed at meetings between Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, an exchange of views on international questions took place. Erich Honecker and Stevan Doronjski, expressed their concern about the serious deterioration of the international situation caused by the forces of reaction and advocated determined action by all peace-loving and progressive forces of the world in the struggle for world peace.

The meeting was attended by Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs of the GDR and Gerhard Hahn, GDR ambassador to the SFRY, as well as Dobroslav Culafic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Milorad Pesic, first deputy of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Honecker-Husak Meeting

LD080950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2229 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--A cordial meeting took place late this evening between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. During the meeting, the two statesmen discussed the consolidation of peace and security in the world. They also held an exchange of views on further strengthening the close cooperation between the two fraternal states and parties.

Present at the meeting were Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR Foreign Minister, and on the CSSR side, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member, and minister of foreign affairs. Also present were the two countries' ambasadors to Yugoslavia.

Honecker Meets Ethiopia's Mengistu

LD081316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, had a friendly meeting this morning with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia.

During the discussion the two statesmen reviewed the successful development of relations between the two countries since the visit by a GDR party and state delegation, led by Erich Honecker, to Ethiopia last year. They discussed ways of further shaping relations on the basis of the 1979 agreement on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Ethiopia, signed by the two statesmen.

Important topics of discussion were also problems connected with the current international situation and the struggle to secure peace.

Honecker Meets Other Leaders

LD081852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--During the obsequies in Belgrade the party and state representatives of 127 countries had the opportunity to hold talks. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had talks with FRG President Karl Carstens, in which both sides stated that everything necessary must be done to ensure peace.

Erich Honecker also had meetings with Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain; Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party; Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party; Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania; Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist party; Marcellino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo party Political Bureau; Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic; Georges Aoui, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party; Konstantin Tsatsos, president of the Republic of Greece; Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD; Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq; Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea; Julius Nyerere, president of the Republic of Tanzania; Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, whom Erich Honecker congratulated on the Zimbabwe African National Union victory and on the Zimbabwe People's victory; Spyros Kyprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus; Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland; Luis Cabral, chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; King Husayn of Jordan; James Callaghan, leader of the British Labor Party; M.F. Muti, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee as well as King Baudouin of Belgium.

Honecker Meets Mrs Gandhi

LD081854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--On Thursday afternoon Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had talks in Belgrade with Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. Both politicians dealt with problems of ensuring peace in Asia and the whole world.

In the course of their friendly conversation Erich Honecker and Indira Gandhi spoke out for the continued expansion, for the good of both peoples, of the long-term and traditional relations between the GDR and India, which are based on mutual trust.

Honecker Meets Kadar, Zhivkov

LD081855 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, also had meetings in Belgrade on Thursday with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky; Ambrosio Kukoki, member of the Political Bureau of the Angolan MPLA--labor party, and Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor.

Honecker-Schmidt Meeting

LD082052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1930 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--During his stay in Belgrade, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, exchanged opinions today with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. They discussed international problems, particularly the continuation of the process of detente in Europe, arms limitation and disarmament, as well as questions concerning the further development of relations between the two German states.

Both sides ascertained with satisfaction that contractual cooperation was operating successfully and that they intended to continue and develop it further. Both expressed satisfaction with their meeting, the first since the Helsinki Conference 5 years ago.

Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt concluded that there was cause for concern over developments in the international situation and that states should do their utmost to ensure peace. They were unanimous in stating that Europe must remain a center of world peace.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1729 GMT on 8 May carries a short report on the Belgrade meeting between Chancellor Schmidt and SED leader Honecker. According to the report, FRG Government Spokesman Boelling noted that "both sides had been equally interested in the meeting taking place. The meeting was, however, no substitute for the temporarily postponed visit of the chancellor for talks with the SED chief in the GDR.

["It was intimated by Bonn quarters in Belgrade that Schmidt and Honecker would also touch upon the chancellor's intended visit to Moscow this summer. Before his talks with Schmidt, Honecker had a meeting in Belgrade with Soviet state and party chief Brezhnev. The possible consequences of a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow by Federal German athletes was also thought a possible subject of discussion between the chancellor and the SED chief."]

Honecker Meets Kim Il-song

LD082358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2133 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade (ADN correspondent)--Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and the chairman of the GDR Council of State, held a friendly meeting in Belgrade today with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labor and president of the DPRK.

During their talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two statesmen spoke out in favor of the continuation of the varied cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK in accordance with arrangements agreed upon during a visit by the GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker to the DPRK in 1977.

Schmidt's Meetings

LD081506 Hamburg DPA in German 1316 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Polish party leader Edward Gierek had talks in Belgrade this morning in which they emphasized the obligation of the small and medium-sized powers to actively contribute to solving the international crisis. According to Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling, the two politicians--concerned over the international situation--agreed on the necessity to make further efforts to maintain and continue the policy of detente and to further activate the political cooperation between East and West, especially under present circumstances.

Together with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Schmidt also met the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, while Federal President Karl Carstens had talks with the presidents of Italy and Portugal, Sandro Pertini and Ramalho Eanes. Schmidt is scheduled to meet SED leader Erich Honecker this evening.

According to Boelling, the German delegation in Belgrade had received no indication by lunchtime concerning the supposed desire of the Soviet head of party and government, Leonid Brezhnev, who is also in Belgrade, to meet with the chancellor. Brezhnev's possible intention to hold such a meeting with Schmidt in Belgrade was inferred after the former's statements in Moscow to Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee. SPD chairman Willy Brandt also held political talks in Belgrade. According to reports he also met with Gierek.

During their 80-minute talks over breakfast in a Belgrade hotel, Schmidt and Gierek stressed that efforts to establish a military balance of power, arms limitations and arms reduction should be geared to as low a level as possible. According to Boelling, Schmidt once again had positive words for Gierek's initiative on an all-European disarmament conference and expressed the assurance that this proposal would be pursued in connection with the other disarmament initiatives which are supported by Bonn.

In his conversation with Schmidt, President Chadli Bendjedid emphasized the important role, as he put it, which the Europeans could play in solving the Near East crisis because of their good relations with the Arab countries as well as with the United States and Israel. Boelling reported that in connection with the Iranian crisis, Schmidt pointed out that due to Ayatollah Khomeyni's handling of the hostage question, dangers had arisen. The Federal Government was concerned that those who were politically responsible in Iran would not be able to cope with domestic problems and this would in turn give rise to problems in the Middle East area which could affect the Europeans.

Schmidt implied that the Algerian Government could contribute to finding a solution to the hostage problem. Chadli Bendjedid affirmed Algeria's good intentions regarding this and stressed that all should contribute to preventing even more dangerous developments in Iran.

Schmidt Meets Mondale, Others

LD082300 Hamburg DPA in German 2125 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Chancellor Schmidt, in a talk with Mondale concerning the "possible" trip by Schmidt to Moscow, affirmed that at no time had he thought of taking on the role of mediator between the great powers, according to Government spokesman Boelling. The Federal Republic [word indistinct] and was firmly part of the West. If he went to Moscow, Schmidt said, he would naturally be determined to contribute to the solution of the international crisis in the interest of the Western alliance. Channels for talks between East and West would have to be kept open.

The talk with Mondale was also attended by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who, also today, held talks with the presidents of Tanzania and Guinea, Nyerere and Sekou Toure. According to his press spokesman, Juergen Sudhoff, Genscher underlined to Nyerere that the nonaligned countries, especially in the times of international crisis, would have to play their part as an element of balance and a voice of the middle.

During the obsequies which had brought mourners from everywhere closely together for a few hours, Chancellor Schmidt held brief talks with several heads of state and government, including a brief exchange of courtesies with Brezhnev, head of the Soviet state and party. Further interlocutors of Schmidt were, according to Boelling, the Chinese party-government head, Hua Guofeng; Finland's President Urho Kekkonen; the Bulgarian party chief, Todor Zhivkov; the government head of Turkey, Demirel; and the president of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda. Schmidt also exchanged a few words with King Husayn of Jordan and with two princes--Philip of England and Bernhard of the Netherlands.

In an assessment of the numerous opportunities for talks on the sidelines of Tito's funeral, Schmidt said that it was very good that during a critical phase of international politics responsible politicians of different alliances and of the nonaligned countries had been able to meet to express their concerns and to reflect jointly on contributions toward limiting conflicts and finding solutions. In all his meetings he had felt the concern for safeguarding peace.

Schmidt Meets Ziaul Haq

LD090838 Hamburg DPA in German 0716 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Before his return from President Tito's funeral in Belgrade, Chancellor Schmidt met this morning with Ziaul Haq, Pakistan's head of state. They are believed to have discussed the Middle East situation following the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan.

Gandhi Meets Brezhnev

BK081653 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] All India Radio's special correspondent Harish Awasthi, reporting from Belgrade, says that about half a million Yugoslavs had filed past the body of Tito before the funeral procession started despite chilly weather and occasional showers. Earlier in the morning, before the procession started, several world leaders, including Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, laid wreathes at the body of President Tito.

Our correspondent adds that even as Tito is being laid to rest there was a growing feeling amongst several of the leaders gathered at Belgrade that a nonaligned initiative could perhaps start the process of sorting out the most complex of the problems facing the world today, namely Afghanistan.

That is what emerged from the talks Mrs Gandhi had with President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia this morning. Mrs Gandhi and the Soviet leader were together for 40 minutes. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and India Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe were also present.

Responding to the Soviet leader's suggestion of a nonaligned initiative on Afghanistan, Mrs Gandhi said such an initiative should be used only if the movement can steer clear away from any divisive tendency and if there is adequate preparation for it.

Mrs Gandhi told Brezhnev that the United States is using the Soviet presence in Afghanistan not only for denouncing but also for making inroads into the nonaligned movement.

Brezhnev said Moscow is aware of India's concern over the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. The main difficulty, he said, is Pakistan's refusal to sit across the table with President Karmal of Afghanistan.

Brezhnev assured Mrs Gandhi that the Soviet Union attaches importance to the nonaligned movement. He said his country wishes India to play its rightful role in world politics.

The question of a nonaligned initiative also figured at Mrs Gandhi's talks with President Kaunda of Zambia. Both leaders felt that they should keep in touch with each other about assessment of the world situation, particularly Afghanistan.

In the morning, Mrs Gandhi called on the British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher. American President Carter's mother Mrs Lillian Carter also met Mrs Gandhi at her hotel today.

The prime minister is scheduled to meet Chairman Hua Guofeng of China and President Honecker of the German Democratic Republic later today.

Gandhi Meets Hua

BK090317 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and chairman Hua Guofeng of China met in Belgrade last night agreeing that better Sino-Indian relations are essential to peace and stability in Asia.

All India Radio's special correspondent Harish Awasthi reporting from Belgrade says that the meeting which lasted nearly 40 minutes was the first between the two countries at the top level since the Nehru-Chou parleys in the late 50's. The meeting was marked by cordiality and warmth.

Both the leaders were of the view that bilateral problems can be solved only if they avoid confrontation and resort to mutual consultation.

Chairman Hua said we should concentrate on the present and the future and push aside past differences. He said China is keen on having better ties with India which are necessary for the defense of peace in Asia.

The Chinese leader said his country has been a consistent supporter of the nonaligned movement. He expressed happiness at the emergence of a strong government in India after the general elections and said it will help India play a more useful role in international affairs.

Mrs Gandhi said India is a strong believer in nonalignment which does not mean being neutral. It only means judging each issue on its merits. She reciprocated Chairman Hua's views that strong Sino-Indian ties are necessary for peace and stability.

Our correspondent says Mrs Gandhi had a crowded schedule yesterday during which she had talks with Soviet President Brezhnev, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher. She also had informal meetings with other world leaders including Willy Brandt of West Germany, President of Iraq Saddam Husayn, Japanese Prime Minister Ohira, East German President Honecker and others.

Mrs Gandhi also addressed a press conference in Belgrade. She told newsmen that the main task before the nonaligned movement after Tito's death is to maintain its cohesiveness and keep big power rivalry out of it. Mrs Gandhi said at a juncture like this in the history of the movement, Tito's guidance will be highly missed.

Our correspondent adds: While answering a spate of questions on the Afghan crisis, the prime minister reiterated that India is and has always been against any foreign influence in the area.

Asked about India taking on the role of a mediator in Afghanistan, Mrs Gandhi replied it does not look like it. She said there is now a growing desire to resolve the crisis.

In reply to a question, Mrs Gandhi said a direct talk between the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan could be held if there was hope of something positive coming out of it.

Explaining India's foreign policy, the prime minister said we believe in deepening friendship where it exists, create friendship where it does not and blunt the edge of hostility. In this regard she cited the example of India-Pakistan relations and said the two countries have now exchanged ambassadors and there is an increasing effort to expand trade relations.

Mrs Gandhi is flying back home this evening.

Haq Meets Ceausescu, Thatcher

BK081042 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] President Ziaul Haq, now in Belgrade, began his summit level diplomatic activity early today with the second meeting with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. He had met the Romanian head of state yesterday after his arrival in the Yugoslav capital. Later today, the president met British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Radio Pakistan's representative, now in Belgrade, says with the presence of top leaders of various nations a round of (?key) bilateral meetings began yesterday in the Yugoslav capital. Nonaligned nations, though grief-stricken over the loss of the last founder member of the nonaligned movement, are utilizing this opportunity to exchange views and review the world situation which is threatening peace in many areas.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq had already held meetings with some leaders and more meetings are likely during the next 36 hours. The situation emerging following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is the focal point for discussion at the bilateral meetings taking place in Belgrade.

Haq Comments on Meetings

BK090211 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said he has had very fruitful talks with heads of several states and governments present in Belgrade. Talking to Pakistani journalists accompanying him to Yugoslavia in Belgrade last night, he said in Pakistan's view, these talks will prove beneficial to the success of the Islamic foreign minister's conference to be held in Islamabad this month.

Commenting on his talks with various leaders, the president said views on bilateral relations and the Islamic foreign ministers conference were exchanged during his talks with Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman.

He said he had two rounds of talks with Romanian President Ceausescu during which they exchanged views on the situation in Afghanistan.

The president described his talks with British Prime Minister Thatcher as useful and said Britain is adopting a proper role on the situation in Afghanistan.

In reply to a question, the president said during his meeting with Mrs Thatcher his talks on the British proposal on restoring Afghanistan's nonaligned status were not complete in detail as British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was not present on the occasion. He had informed Lord Carrington during a previous meeting that they are not in full agreement on several issues.

The president emphasized that Pakistan desires that Afghanistan remains an Islamic state and a member of the nonaligned movement. He said if necessary, it can function as a buffer state and maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Replying to another question, the president said no views were exchanged on Pakistan's reentry into the Commonwealth during his talks with the British prime minister.

Commenting on his talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the president said he exchanged views on bilateral relations, the situation in Afghanistan and the Islamic foreign minister's conference.

On his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the president said Syria, which did not attend the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, will be taking part in the coming meeting.

In reply to another question, the president said the talks held by Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi and our special envoys with leaders of the Islamic states will demonstrate further world Islamic solidarity at the forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference to be held in Islamabad and it will be a great success.

The president said he also held talks briefly with Chinese Chairman Hua Quofeng, Polish Chairman [as heard] Gierek, the Sri Lanka foreign minister and the secretary general of the United Nations.

The president's program today includes meetings with FRG Chancellor Schmidt, the vice presidents of Cuba and Indonesia and the chairmen of the Presidium and party of Yugoslavia.

Bangladesh's Zia Meets Hua

BK081256 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman arrived in Belgrade last night to attend the funeral. On arrival yesterday, the president visited the parliament building and laid wreaths on the body of the late Yugoslav leader. President Zia also called on Chairman Hua Quofeng of China and discussed with him bilateral relations and regional and international matters of mutual interest.

On the way to Belgrade, the Bangladesh Biman aircraft carrying the president made a short stopover in Dubai. High officials of the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs came on board the plane and conveyed to President Zia greetings from President of the UAE Shaykh Zayid and other UAE leaders.

Zia Meets Haq

BK081713 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] President Zia had a meeting with Pakistan President Gen Ziaul Haq in Belgrade yesterday evening. The two presidents reviewed extensively bilateral relations and international issues of common concern. The talks, which lasted for over an hour, were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq and Pakistan Adviser for Foreign Affairs Agha Shami were also present.

More on Zia's Meetings

BK090538 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman yesterday met several world leaders who were at the Yugoslav capital to attend the funeral of President Tito. The leaders included President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, American Vice President Walter Mondale, President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, President Saddam Husayn of Iraq, North Korean President Kim Il-song and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

President Zia also held talks yesterday evening with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. They exchanged views on bilateral relations and major international issues. President Zia thanked the Romanian president for his country's cooperation in various fields and also for the assurances of future cooperation in the realization of the objectives of the second 5-year plan of Bangladesh.

Iraq's Husayn Meets King Husayn, 'Arafat

JN081126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May--President Saddam Husayn met in his place of residence here today with King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan. During the meeting they reviewed the current Arab and international situation as well as joint cooperation in the service of the issues of Arab struggle and the Arab nation's steadfastness in confronting imperialism [words indistinct]. The meeting was attended by Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Jordanian Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf.

President Saddam Husayn also met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The discussion dealt with developments in the Palestinian issue and the Arab situation.

Saddam Husayn-Kolisevski Meeting

JN081950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May--President Saddam Husayn met this evening with Lazar Kolisevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. They discussed ways to promote the relations between the two friendly countries, in consolidation of their joint interests and of the principles of the nonaligned movement.

The meeting was attended by Revolution Command Council member and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

Saddam Husayn Meets Hua, Others

JN081531 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May--President Saddam Husayn met separately at the Yugoslav Federal Assembly today with five leaders of Arab and friendly states.

President Saddam Husayn met with PRC Chairman Hua Guofeng, GDR Chairman Erich Honecker, Malian President Moussa Traore, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

The INA correspondent said that President Saddam Husayn and the other leaders reviewed international developments and issues of mutual interest. President Saddam Husayn and the Algerian president also discussed general Arab issues and bilateral relations.

'Arafat's Meetings

NC090739 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar participated, along with many world heads of state, in the funeral of the great Yugoslav leader Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

During his stay in Belgrade brother Abu 'Ammar met with PRC leader Hua Guofeng for half an hour. The PRC leader expressed his constant support for the Palestinian people's struggle and admiration for the Palestinian revolution and its leader Abu 'Ammar. A [Palestinian] united information correspondent described the meeting as friendly and warm.

Brother Abu 'Ammar met with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, the Portuguese president, and the King of Nepal and thanked him for Nepal's official recognition of the PLO.

In addition Abu 'Ammar met with head of the Greek Socialist Movement, Papandreou, who extended an invitation to Abu 'Ammar to visit Greece.

Abu 'Ammar also met with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The united information envoy said that the meeting was good. They reviewed the political situation and developments. Kreisky pledged to continue his support for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights under the PLO leadership.

Abu 'Ammar met with the Italian Communist Party leader, Enrico Berlinguer, and shook hands with Italian President Alessandro Pertini.

Abu 'Ammar met with Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. The meeting was warm and Mugabe stressed his total support for the Palestinian revolution.

Abu 'Ammar met with Dr Waldheim and the Afghan foreign minister.

Abu 'Ammar called on the Yugoslav presidential office to present condolences on the great departed late Marshal Tito.

Syria's Al-Asad Meets Kolisevski

LD082110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidency, this morning held a 1-hour conversation at the Palace of the Federation with the president of Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad. President al-Asad expressed the most deep condolences of the Syrian people, the Ba'th Party, the National Front and country's leadership to all Yugoslav comrades and peoples of Yugoslavia at the moment of their greatest grief over the loss of their beloved president.

During the meeting both sides expressed satisfaction with the present development of the Yugoslav-Syrian relations and the conviction that the friendship between the Syrian and Yugoslav peoples would continue to grow stronger. They emphasized the need to expand and develop mutual cooperation, especially within the framework of joint actions of the nonalignment movement.

Al-Asad Meets Haq, Others

JN082140 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--A meeting between His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and King Husayn ibn Talal was held at 1800 Damascus time today. The meeting was attended by Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Jordanian Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and chief of the Jordanian Royal Court Ahmad at-Tarawinah. Discussion during the meeting, which was held in the president's suite, dealt with the Arab situation.

At 1830 today, a meeting was held between His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. On the Romanian side, the meeting was attended by the prime minister and the foreign minister. The two presidents exchanged ideas about the international situation and the situation in the Arab area. The meeting also dealt with bilateral relations.

At 2000 Damascus time today, His Excellency President al-Asad met with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Pakistani Presidential Adviser for Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi. Discussion centered on the situation in the Asian and Arab areas and on bilateral relations.

Gierek-Doronjski Meeting

LD081240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is heading the Polish delegation to President Tito's funeral, met late yesterday evening Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Presidium, and expressed his condolences on President Josip Broz Tito's death. During their talks, the contribution of Josip Broz Tito to the development of Polish-Yugoslav relations and close links between the Polish and Yugoslav peoples was emphasized. The two sides expressed their conviction that these relations will continue to develop favorably.

Husak-Doronjski Meeting

LD080958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, was received in Belgrade late yesterday evening by Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During their conversation Gustav Husak and Stevan Doronjski assessed positively the cooperation so far between the two countries and voiced a determination further to develop and strengthen mutual relations.

Djuranovic's Meetings

LD090208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0128 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today met separately with Federal Republic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel, Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira and Peruvian Premier Pedro Richter Prada.

During the contacts, the premiere of the friendly countries expressed their sincere condolences and sympathies with the Yugoslav nations and nationalities in their deep pain over the death of President Tito. Views were exchanged on ways and possibilities of further promoting and expanding relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the respective countries. The mutual readiness further to promote and expand bilateral relations and cooperation was reiterated.

Suarez, Thatcher Hold Talks

LD072232 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2200 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpts] Here is a dispatch from our correspondent in Belgrade: In addition to the official Spanish delegation here there are delegations from the Spanish Communist Party and the Spanish Socialists Workers' Party, led by their respective secretaries general. The official Spanish delegation is led by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, who arrived in Belgrade in midafternoon today, coming from Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia.

Adolfo Suarez had a meeting with Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, in the residence of the Spanish ambassador today. In the course of their talks they reviewed the present state of negotiations on Gibraltar. The Spanish premier gave Mrs Thatcher his views on the current problems in the Middle East countries he has just visited, impressing on her the need for a greater European presence in the Arab world. They also analyzed the problems--or the obstacles--raised by certain countries to Spanish entry into the EEC, as well as the problems facing the Americans and Iranians.

Mrs Thatcher accepted an invitation to visit Spain. The talks lasted some 45 minutes.

Cossiga, Thatcher Meet

AU080914 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (ANSA)--Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga, in Belgrade for today's funeral services for Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, met in the evening with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher a few hours after his arrival here. Cossiga, who is duty chairman of the European Economic Community Council of Ministers, and Thatcher discussed recent developments on the international scene, including the death of the Yugoslav head of state, and the community issues dealt with during the April summit in Luxembourg. Italian President Sandro Pertini, after paying his respects to the late Yugoslav leader and expressing his condolences to the new head of state, Lazar Kolisevski, held a private talk with Portuguese President Antonio Ramolho Eanes. Eanes will come to Rome on official visit later this week.

Thatcher Meetings

LD081914 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1733 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8, TANJUG--British Prime Minister Margatet Thatcher, who headed the British delegation at President Tito's funeral, met with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Belgrade today.

The current world situation and problems threatening world peace and stability are understood to have been discussed at these meetings. Special attention was given to the situation in the Middle East and South-East Asia, sources close to the British delegation say.

The British prime minister also met with Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand Brian Talboys.

Kiprianou-Kraigher Meeting

NC081125 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Yesterday President Kiprianou met Sergej Kraigher, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the Federal Assembly building. The meeting lasted 1 hour and President Kiprianou referred to President Tito's work as not only beneficial to small nonaligned states but also to the world. President Kiprianou said that Cyprus owes a great deal to Tito and that the Cypriot people will always be grateful to him. He continued: The best honor we can bestow on Tito is to follow his guidance and legacies as well as his policy of detente. During the meeting the Tito-Makarios ties were also mentioned, the Cyprus issue was noted and bilateral relations reviewed.

Mr Kraigher said that Tito truly supported Cyprus and that the Yugoslav leaders feel that Tito's heritage to them is to continue to support Cyprus. He also said that if the Cyprus issue is not resolved in the right way many other countries will have problems because the Cyprus problem is a world problem. He added: The Cypriot people can always look to Yugoslavia as a country that will support them in their efforts and struggle for a just solution to the Cyprus problem.

Cuba's Rodriguez Lays Wreath

FL071519 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, has laid two floral wreaths before the coffin holding the remains of President Tito. The chief of the Cuban delegation first laid a wreath with a ribbon which read: President Tito from Fidel Castro, PCC Central Committee. Later he laid a second wreath before the bier with the inscription: President Tito from the nonaligned countries movement.

The Cuban vice president was accompanied by Cuba's ambassador to Yugoslavia Eloy Valdes Espinosa, Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Foreign Relations Department, and Vice Foreign Minister Jose Viera.

Today at 1700 the Cuban delegation to President Tito's funeral services will visit the main offices of the central committee of the LCY and of the Federal Executive Council to offer Cuba's condolences to the high-ranking political and state leaders of the Yugoslav state.

Stambolic, Panama's Royos Meet

LD082344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1844 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8, TANJUG--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic today talked with the delegation of the Republic of Panama, headed by President Aristides Royo.

On that occasion the two sides expressed a wish and readiness to develop further friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Panama and Yugoslavia.

Foreign Delegations Lay Wreaths

LD081018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2224 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)--The heads of the foreign delegations which have arrived in Belgrade to attend President Tito's funeral are laying wraths at his bier and paying the last homage to the late Yugoslav president. The endless procession of Yugoslavs, both from Belgrade and from all over the country, is only briefly interrupted to let innumerable foreign delegations go past President Tito's bier.

Paying his final respects to President Tito, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev laid a wreath at his bier.

On behalf of the Spanish communists, a wreath was laid by Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party. Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party laid a wreath on behalf of the Japanese communists, a wreath was laid by vice-chairman of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee Presidium Kamejiro Senaga. On behalf of the Greek communists, a wreath was laid by the Communist Party of Greece (for the exterior) First Secretary Harilaos Florakis.

President Saddam Husayn of Iraq laid a wreath on behalf of the people of Iraq.

On behalf of the Finnish people, a wreath was laid by Urho Kekkonen, the president of the Republic of Finland.

On behalf of the people of Namibia, a wreath was laid by President of the SWAPO National Assembly of Namibia David Morero.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, laid a wreath on behalf of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leaders of the September 1 Revolution and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On behalf of the Angolan people, a wreath was laid by Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA Party of Labour and minister of education of Angola.

Wreaths were also laid by General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker, and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Jambyn Batmonh.

Final homage to the late Yugoslav president was also paid by a delegation of Afghanistan, and a wreath on behalf of the president of Afghanistan was laid at the bier by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Revolutionary Council. On behalf of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the wreath was laid by Huynh Tan Phat, and on behalf of the Holy See by Pro-Nuncio Michele Cecchini.

REPORTAGE ON FUNERAL CEREMONY FOR TITO

Relay Race Ends at Bier

AU081055 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian, jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd, Novi Sad, Radio Yugoslavia and the network of united Yugoslav radio stations, at 1007 GMT begins to carry a "special joint program of the Yugoslav radio stations."

At 1010 GMT an announcer reports from the SFRY Assembly building, where the 36th youth relay race will end at Tito's bier. He says that members of Tito's family, Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the SFRY Presidency; Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Mika Spiljak, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, and Kosta Nadj, president of the Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia, will be at Tito's bier.

Members of the Presidium of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia mount the guard of honor, the announcer says. A message from the Pioneers and youth of Yugoslavia to Tito is read by an unidentified speaker. A youth from the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina places the relay baton at Tito's bier and there follows a 1-minute silent tribute.

At 1018 GMT the announcer concludes his report from the SFRY Assembly.

Last Honor Guard

LD081302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1118 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--The last honour guard at the bier of President Tito in the rotunda of the Assembly of Yugoslavia was formed by the highest Yugoslav leaders.

The honour guard included Presidency of Yugoslavia President Lazar Kolisevski, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency presiding member Stevan Doronjski, Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Cvijetin Mijatovic and members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia--Vladimir Bakaric, Fadilj Hodza, Sergej Kraigher, Petar Stambolic and Vidoje Zarkovic.

Ceremony Held

AU081159 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1048 GMT on 8 May, jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd, Novi Sad, Radio Yugoslavia and "a network of Yugoslav radio stations" begins a live relay of President Tito's funeral in Belgrade.

The announcer describes the sad crowds of people lining the streets in front of the SFRY Assembly building where Tito's coffin is lying in state, lists by name some of the most prominent foreign leaders attending the funeral, including Hua Guofeng, Brezhnev and Mondale, and says that "the arrival of these personalities for the funeral is not a protocol gesture but a spontaneous expression of high esteem for Tito's person."

Describing the scene in the hall of the SFRY Assembly where the coffin lies on a bier, the announcer says that the last guard of honor is mounted by members of the SFRY Presidency Lazar Kolisevski, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Sergej Kraigher, Petar Stambolic, Vladimir Bakaric, Vidoje Zarkovic and Stevan Doronjski, omitting the name of Fadilj Hodza, who was listed in advance reports. "A few minutes ago, the members of family of Josip Broz Tito, sons Miso and Zarko and Jovanka Broz, paid their last tribute at the coffin here in the hall."

At 1100 GMT, the announcer reports that generals and officers approach the coffin. Col Gen Dusan Pekic, with Lt Gen Ismet Kulenovic of the air force, Maj Gen Dusan Radanovic and four officers take Tito's medals and carry them out. A band plays a funeral march. Generals Dusan Korac, Dusan Vujatovic, Milan Vranes, Anton Tusk, Dzemil Sarac, Ilija Radakovic, Drago Stok and Nikola (?Zurtic) take the coffin and carry it out of the Assembly building.

As the coffin is brought out of the building, gun salutes are fired. The coffin is placed on a gun carriage and the band plays the national anthem.

From 1109-1135 GMT Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivers his speech. The funeral procession then moves off from the Assembly building.

The cortege that moves off from the SFRY Assembly building in Belgrade at 1135 GMT is described by the announcer as follows: "The procession is headed by flags, followed by a group of people's heroes, a combined detachment of the armed forces and the militia, wreaths, the bands and the guards battalion of honor. Along each side of the coffin there are 10 officers and 10 workers. Rear Admiral Zvonimir Kostic, military aide to President Tito, follows the gun carriage alone, accompanying the supreme commander for the last time. Behind him, the members of Josip Broz Tito's family: sons Zarko and Miso, wife Jovanka and about 30 Broz relatives. They are followed by the most distinguished Yugoslav political personages, Tito's fellow fighters. Behind them, the heads of the religious communities, the Doctors' Council of Ljubljana, members of the office of the president of the republic, academicians, delegations of Belgrade and Kumrovec. In a column pressed by grief, with a magnificent following, Tito will return to Dedinje forever."

The strains of a funeral march are heard. The announcer says: "The chiefs of the foreign delegations will be driven by a different route to the Flower House at 15 Uzicka Street, where they will attend the last part of the solemn funeral."

As the procession moves along the Kneza Milosa Street, helicopters and Yugoslav Air Force planes fly overhead several times. The route is said to be lined by mourning crowds. The announcer lists the Yugoslav leaders walking behind the members of Tito's family: "Members of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium: Lazar Kolisevski, Stevan Doronjski, Vladimir Bakaric, Stane Dolanc, Dusan Dragosavac, Aleksandar Grlickov, Fadilj Hodza, Nikola Ljubicic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Branko Mikulic, Milos Minic, Petar Stambolic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Dusan Alimpic, Mahmut Bakali, Angel Cemerski, Milka Planinc, Franc Popit, Vojo Srzentic, Nikola Stojanovic, Tihomir Vlaskalic. Then there are Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces Ljupco Arsov, Viktor Avbelj, Jakov Blazevic, Raif Dizdarevic, Veljko Milatovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dzavid Nimani and Radovan Vlajkovic. There are also Tito's old fellow fighters, revolutionaries, members of earlier political forums of the party, the Politburo and the Executive Committee."

Later on the announcer also mentions Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Mika Spiljak, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; Army Gen Kosta Nadj, president of the Federation of Veterans of Yugoslavia; Vasil Tupurkovski, president of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia; and Nikola Sekulic, president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

The funeral procession turns into the Boulevard of the October Revolution at about 1250 GMT.

Guardsmen are lining the route on the Boulevard of the October Revolution along which the cortege moves. It is said to be approaching the square in front of the 25 May museum at 1319 GMT. Thousands of people have gathered in the large square. "Here are also the members of the retinues of the heads of the foreign delegations who have arrived to pay respect with their presence." The armed forces detachments stop in the square, while other parts of the procession proceed slowly to their places for the last ceremony.

The gun carriage with the coffin enters the grounds of 15 Uzicka Street at 1329 GMT. It is followed by members of the family and high personages. The announcer says that 365 war flags are carried into the grounds. The Flower House where Tito is to be buried is said to be a pavilion in the garden of 15 Uzicka Street, his residence. "To the left of the entrance to the Flower House, the heads of the delegations of 115 states, leaders of 97 communist, workers, socialist, and other democratic and progressive parties and movements from all over the world are on a green stand: They represent almost 4 billion people. Never such a clear tribute to peace, never such a united feeling of the world that it is saying farewell to a man, a forger of history not only of his own country but of billions of awakened and realized dreams about freedom and equality."

The gun carriage is reported to have stopped in the garden drive at 1347 GMT. Eight officers fold the flag draping the coffin, and then take the coffin off the gun carriage and carry it to a bier, where the flag is again draped over it. When mourners have taken their places on the stand, Lazar Kolisevski delivers an oration, speaking from 1355 GMT to 1412 GMT.

As Kolisevski concludes his speech, gun salutes are fired and flags are said to be lowered in honor of their commander. At 1413 GMT the Internationale is played while the coffin is carried to the tomb by officers, accompanied by Lazar Kolisevski, Stevan Doronjski, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Vladimir Bakaric, Petar Stambolic, Sergej Kraigher, Vidoje Zarkovic and Fadilj Hodza. "Comrade Tito's family and the highest representatives of the federation, the republics and the LCY follow the coffin."

At 1416 GMT the Yugoslav national anthem is played and the coffin is lowered into the marble tomb. Gun salutes and the wailing of sirens is heard. Family members are said to be taking their last leave at 1419 GMT and they are followed by Yugoslav dignitaries and foreign delegates who file past the tomb. The announcer lists President Kaunda of Zambia, President Bendjedid of Algeria, Sekou Toure of Guinea, Nicolae Ceausescu, Ziaul Haq, Hua Guofeng, Helmut Schmidt, Leonid Brezhnev, Margaret Thatcher, Walter Mondale, Adolfo Suarez "and many others." The relay continues with solemn music.

Following the announcer's report that foreign delegations are passing by Tito's tomb, the program continues with solemn music at 1432 GMT. At this time the live relay from the funeral site at Uzicka Ulica 15 apparently ends.

Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo radio stations continue to carry parallel program of solemn music and reports from various parts of Yugoslavia on the manner in which ordinary people in all parts of the country paid their last homage to Tito during the funeral.

Delegations Depart

LD090105 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--Belgrade airport this afternoon is again the busiest airport in the world. Special planes with the delegations who attended President Tito's funeral are taking off every few minutes.

President of the Federal Republic of Germany Karl Carstens was seen off by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza.

The next to leave Belgrade was First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek, who led the Polish delegation to the late Yugoslav president's funeral. He was also seen off by Fadilj Hodza.

The French state delegation left Belgrade about 6 p.m. Premier Raymond Barre was seen off by Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Federal Chamber Najaz Dizdarevic. President of the Parliament of Europe Simone Weil left by the same plane.

The delegation of Great Britain, which included the duke of Edinburgh and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, was also seen off by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza. Another member of the delegation, leader of the opposition James Callaghan, also left this afternoon.

The Iraqi delegation, headed by President Saddam Husayn, at President Tito's funeral, left Belgrade somewhat after 6 p.m. The Iraqi president was seen off by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza and Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Zvone Dragan.

King Baudouin of Belgium and the grand duke of Luxembourg left together. At Belgrade airport the Belgian sovereign and the grand duke of Luxembourg were also seen off by Fadilj Hodza.

The state delegation of the Netherlands, headed by Prime Minister Andries van Agt, also left Yugoslavia this afternoon. The delegation, seen off by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic, also included Prince Claus, the consort of Queen Beatrix, and Prince Bernhard, the consort of the queen mother.

The president of neighbouring Italy Sandro Pertini, who paid his last respect to his comrade in arms, fellow-fighter for peace and friend Josip Broz Tito, left Belgrade this evening. At the airport the Italian head of state was seen off by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Italy, headed by General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, also left by the same plane. Representatives of the Socialist Party of Italy Bettino Craxi, of the Christian Democratic Party Latawio and Vice-President of the EEC Wilhelm Haferkamp have also left Belgrade.

The United States delegation left Belgrade at about 5 p.m. The delegation, headed by Vice-President Walter Mondale, was seen off by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic.

The delegations of Tunisia, headed by President Bourguiba's special adviser Habib Bourguiba Junior, and Jordan, headed by King Husayn, were seen off by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza.

First secretary of the French Socialist Party Francois Mitterrand left immediately afterwards, seen off by member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Zivan Vasiljevic.
President Urho Kekkonen of the Republic of Finland left about 7 p.m. He was seen off at Belgrade airport by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic.
King Carl Gustaf of Sweden left 50 minutes later, seen off by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza. Deputy Premier of the Sultanate of Oman Sayid Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Said left Belgrade, also seen off by Fadilj Hodza.

The Czechoslovak delegation, headed by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak was seen off at Belgrade airport by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic.

Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel was seen off by member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Stojan Matkalijev.

President of the Republic of Greece Tsatsos left Yugoslavia about 7:30 p.m. He and leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (?PASOK) Andreas Papandreou, who left on the same plane, were seen off by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic.

President of Togo General Eyadema and his delegation were seen off by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic. Secretary of the Interior of Mexico and head of the Mexican delegation Enrique Olivarez Santana was seen off by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza.

King Olav of Norway and (?members) of the Norwegian state delegation was seen off by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic.

The Algerian delegation, headed by President of the Republic and FLN Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid, left Belgrade later this evening. President Bendjedid was seen off by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza.

Japanese Premier Masaycshi Ohira also left Belgrade this evening. Premier Ohira was seen off by Yugoslav Government member Petar Kostic. Prince Henrick of Denmark left Belgrade ten minutes later. On behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the Danish delegation was seen off by Presidency Vice-President Cvijetin Mijatovic.

Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlager, Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky and Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr also left the Yugoslav capital this evening. The Austrain delegation was seen off by Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Cvijetin Mijatovic.

The Bulgarian delegation, headed by Communist Party First Secretary and State Council President Todor Zhivkov, was seen off by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza and League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Tihomir Vlaskalic. The German Democratic Republic delegation, headed by Socialist Unity Party of Germany General Secretary and Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker, left Belgrade late this evening. The delegation was seen off at the Belgrade Surcin airport by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza. Romanian President and Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Cvijetin Mijatovic and League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Branko Mikulic.

The Mali delegation, headed by President Moussa Traore, also left Belgrade this evening. On behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the delegation was seen off by Presidency Vice-President Cvijetin Mijatovic.

The last stateman to leave Yugoslavia this evening was Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes. He was seen off at Belgrade airport by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza.

Hua Guofeng Ends Visit

LD091440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the State Council, today left Belgrade. The members of the Chinese delegation which attended President Tito's funeral also left with him. At Belgrade airport, the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the State Council was seen off by Cvijetin Mijatovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC CORPS' CONDOLENCES

LD061834 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec this afternoon received the heads of foreign diplomatic missions and military attaches accredited in Belgrade who expressed the condolences of the diplomatic corps on President Tito's death. The heads of diplomatic missions, headed by the doyer of the corps, Panamanian Ambassador Virgilio Brandford Hammitt, also signed the book of mourning opened at the Palace of the Federation.

NONALIGNED SEND TITO TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENCY

LD071952 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 7 May 80

["Pool" item: "Nonaligned Message to Presidency of Yugoslavia"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] United Nations, May 7 (TANJUG)--The representatives of the non-aligned countries in the United Nations have paid tribute to President Tito and expressed their gratitude for his personal contribution to the affirmation of the principles of non-alignment and for tireless efforts for [words indistinct] the unity of the non-aligned movement.

The tribute is contained in the message to the Presidency of Yugoslavia sent by a special non-aligned countries' plenary session at the UN, dedicated to the last of the great founders of the non-aligned movement.

Pledging their commitment to Tito's creative activity, the non-aligned in their message to the Yugoslav highest leadership cite Tito's words that no sacrifice is too great when the high objectives and noble deals to which the non-aligned movement aspires are at stake. The message, proposed by India, stresses that a life has been extinguished, a life fully devoted to the [words indistinct] peace for all countries and nations in the world and for their free determination of [words indistinct] their development.

Inspired by his unequalled vision and under his tireless leadership, the peoples of Yugoslavia (?irrevocably) started [words indistinct] the road of non-alignment and assistance and support to all [words indistinct] independence, the message sets out.

Thirty eight delegates spoke at the commemorative meeting of the non-aligned, which lasted several hours.

The Tanzanian ambassador expressed the deep conviction that "our Yugoslav brothers will in the future accomplish greater tasks and victories, continuing Tito's work".

Tito's name symbolizes non-alignment, said the Sri Lanka representative and expressed the opinion that the [word indistinct] and reaffirmation of [word indistinct] non-alignment at this very moment would best repay the movement's debt to President Tito.

This suggestion met with wide approval. "If we persist in the struggle for equality and against every domination and dictatorship, we shall best repay Tito for what he has done for us", the Peruvian delegate said.

Indonesia cautioned that an undermining of our movement must not be allowed nor can it permit its authentic force to be taken from it, a force which was kindled by President Tito and which represents the basis for strengthening solidarity.

Recalling the rich legacy left by President Tito, the Panamanian delegate said: "Tito's departure has left us all orphans. But, if we keep our pledge to him, we can prosper, richer in human dignity".

Tito has become a paragon to all nations struggling for their liberation and the right to self-determination", the Egyptian ambassador set out, adding that the Arab peoples will never forget the support of Tito's Yugoslavia in their hardest moments.

TANJUG EXPOUNDS TITO'S VIEWS ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD071232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 7 May 80

["Tito's Vision of Tomorrow's World"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)--The problems of development, especially of underdeveloped countries, and of the establishment of the new international economic order, indivisibly linked to the need for preservation of peace and the strengthening of security, have become the central theme and the key political question of the modern world. As early as two decades ago President Tito pointed to the interdependence and common interests of all parts of the world--the developed and underdeveloped, the rich and the poor, the bloc and non-bloc countries. At the first nonaligned summit conference held in Belgrade in 1961 he warned of the division of the world market with various barriers, closed systems and exclusivity and called upon all those forces of the world which work for universal economic cooperation to exert efforts for the creation of universal economic organisations--which did not exist at that time--and for the holding of a world conference to examine all important economic problems.

Time has proved President Tito right, confirming his vision of tomorrow's world.

In order to fulfill this mission, which has long been more than a mere dream for millions of people throughout the world but rather, as President Tito said, an historic necessity which is slowly becoming reality--the developing world and the nonaligned countries can base their development on two cornerstones: the strengthening of cooperation on an equal basis with industrially developed countries and the expansion of mutual cooperation in all domains possible. In time, those two cornerstones,on which new and more equitable economic relations in the world were to be built, grew into the generally accepted principles of the international community--inter-dependence, the expression of the close links between the needs and interests of the developed and developing world and collective self-reliance, a broad action programme for the exploitation of the huge existing potential of the developing countries and the consolidation of their negotiating position.

At the meetings of heads of state and government of the non-aligned from Belgrade in 1961 to Havana in 1979, at other international conferences, especially under the auspices of the UN, in messages to world gatherings, in meetings with leaders of virtually all the countries of the world and with other celebrated figures, in his overall activityas a statesman, President Tito has always paid major attention to international economic problems. He pointed to their political essence and stressed that their solving is of major importance for the independence and equality of peoples and countries, for international cooperation, peace and general progress.

"The nonaligned countries alone have elaborated the comprehensive concept for the establishment of new economic relations in the world," President Tito has stressed several times.

Initiator and strategist of nonaligned programmes and activity in the domain of economic relations too, President Tito built his vision on the untenability of the present state of affairs. "The constant widening of the gap between the economically developed and underdeveloped and the permanent worsening of the position of developing countries represents one of the most dangerous sources of deterioration and conflict," he said in Colombo. He also built his vision on the necessity for a change in such a state of affairs: "We must endeavour to make the best possible use of our possibilities, in equal and useful cooperation between ourselves and in more organised cooperation with developed countries," he stressed at the Algiers summit. He was the first statesman to note bloc activity in the sphere of economics, warning as early as the Belgrade conference in 1961 that "economic arrangements are created in bloc frameworks which are discriminating in character towards other countries."

Fifteen years later, at the nonaligned summit in Colombo--it had been noted on many occasions in the meanwhile that "unequal development increases differences" (Lusaka) and that "the expected international support to the developing countries has not been forthcoming" (Algiers) and that "inequality is continuing in various parts of the world" (Belgrade ministerial conference)--President Tito farsightedly cautioned that "if the industrially most powerful and most highly developed countries do not show greater political readiness, all the problems will continue to worsen and they will themselves be affected." Events of recent years, the failure of global negotiations, the deterioration of the world crisis and the impasse reached by the system of market economies of the West all confirm the failure of attempts by the most highly developed countries to solve problems of vital importance for the whole of the international community in closed circles, for the protection of their own interests.

Three years later, at the sixth summit Tito stressed that the leading industrial powers do not yet wish to comprehend that the establishment of the new international economic order is the only way to overcome the problems of development and the deep crisis of the world economy. He said: "Mutual cooperation amongst the nonaligned and all other developing countries is of exceptional importance. This is the main economic interest and one of the priority political tasks of our movement. We have great unused material potential which, when joined together, we can put to the service of each country individually and of all together. This will at the same time also ensure the more successful participation in negotiations with developed countries for the establishment of the new international economic order."

The future of mankind, seen in Tito's vision of tomorrow's world, represents a challenge which the nonaligned and other developing countries have already accepted. It still remains, however, for it to be accepted by the rich and developed of the two blocs, whose obligations towards the millions of hungry and needy of the world are none the less.

VOJVODINA LEAGUE OFFICIALS PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO TITO

LD071416 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Novi Sad, May 7, (TANJUG)--The highest leadership bodies of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, northeastern Yugoslavia, today paid their final respects to Marshal Tito, Yugoslavia's head of state and party. At its commemoration, Vojvodina pledged to learn from Tito's thoughts and actions and to educate its generations in his example.

Dussan Alimpic, president of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, emphasized that Tito "embodied and integrally expressed the historical strivings and interests of the working class, of the working people in towns and villages, of all of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities, and all of peoples in the world." He knew how to find progressive and humanitarian and always realistic solutions at fateful crossroads and to explain them and build in practice with the passion of an untiring activist, Alimpic said.

In the best possible way, Tito solved the national question in Vojvodina, a province in which members of almost all of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities live, Alimpich continued. Tito achieved this because he was convinced that brotherhood and unity can come only as fruits of the conscious commitment of nations and nationalities.

Tito believed that full brotherhood and unity can be achieved only through the full equality of all and by their feeling themselves to be masters in their own home, Alimpic said.

DJURANOVIC RECALLS TITO'S CONCERN FOR WORKING CLASS

LD080952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2020 GMT 7 May 80

["Statement" by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council in Zagreb--date not given]

[Text] Zagreb--At a time when our entire country is overcome by immense grief following the death of Comrade Tito, and when we are already oriented toward the future with the promise to Tito to further develop and strengthen his magnificent work, a man finds it difficult to find the words to recall what is most necessary to say at this moment. I had the good luck in the past 10 years to become better acquainted with our president, especially in the last 3 years. I wish to say that although he was always engaged in the biggest issues of the international political situation--in the struggle for peace and independence and in the struggle for the establishment of new political relations in the world--he had on every occasion thought primarily about domestic development, about the development of self-management, our economic situation, economic problems, relations between the republics and provinces and about agreement making. This was always his main concern and he always inquired at meetings about these very problems.

The last meeting I had with President Tito was a few days before his grave illness which he did not manage to overcome despite the enormous efforts by our team of doctors. This was on the eve of the session of the SFRY Assembly in December last year. I informed him in greater detail about the economic situation, the 1980 development policy and the problems connected with the federal budget.

As always, he listened to this with exceptional attention and then asked quite concrete questions, expressing interest in the problems and questions which I did not manage to inform him about. He was especially interested in the atmosphere of agreement making between the republics and provinces. He was interested in the problems which stood in the way of faster agreement making. He asked concrete questions--what is the essence of these problems, where are the differences, is it a question of domination of special interests, how can these problems be solved. Every question was in fact a deep political and socioeconomic question.

I must say that at this last meeting, as at previous meetings, He never forgot to ask about the position of the working class. He asked: What is the position of workers' personal incomes? [Words indistinct] with their standard of living? How will these measures affect the position of the working man? [Words indistinct] I did not have a meeting with him on the problems of economic development without such questions being asked by the president of the republic. Tito always put this as a first priority, but he never forgot to emphasize the need for resolute struggle to implement what had been agreed, what had been adopted as policy. He was very angry when he learned that people had an irresponsible attitude toward the policy, and at this time--when we talk about his personality with deep piety--I think that this is one of the most powerful messages to all of us, that what we determine on democratic bases through patient agreement making and define as the policy should be implemented in full. I think, after all, that this is his well known slogan: There should be no difference between words and deeds.

I had the good luck to become directly acquainted with President Tito for the first time 27 or 28 years ago. It was at Brioni. As the chief and responsible editor of Titograd radio, I asked the president for an interview on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the famous Stujeska battle. Tito accepted this with pleasure and I must admit that I was very nervous. As all people who have this kind of job, I was preparing myself for this interview and I was very nervous and concerned about the outcome of it all. However, this fear disappeared at the first contact with the president. He started the conversation, his reminiscences were put forward in an exceptionally attractive manner, full of detail, many observations and with concrete recollections. At the time there was a big storm over Brioni, strong winds, rain, and lightning. Suddenly there was a power failure and the interview had to be interrupted. A few minutes after the power failure, Tito said: Good God, this is like Durmitor in 1943. Fortunately, the power was soon restored and Comrade Tito continued with his recollections. I will always remember this meeting....